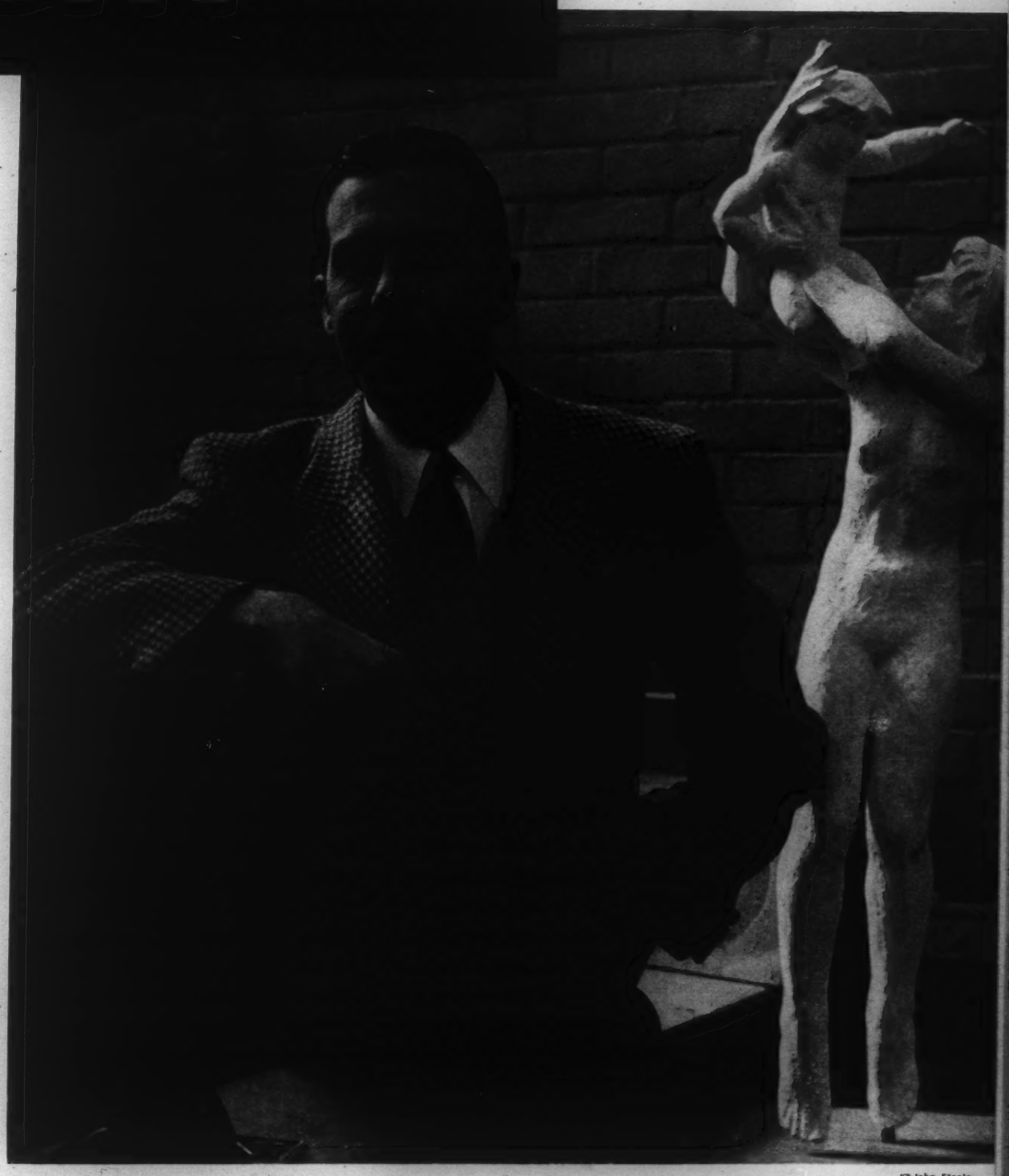
SATURDAY NIGHT

MARCH 21, 1950



—© John Steele

SHINING HOUR FOR ART: *Cleeve Horne. See Page Eight.*

JOB OF KEYING WASHINGTON TO OTTAWA

y Michael Barkway

ee Page Eleven

10¢

Burma Road Invites Reds - G. S. Jury
How to Annoy Your Husband - Thaddeus Kay
U.K. Exporters Insurance - Philip T. Drew

The Beautifully new

1950 PLYMOUTH ~

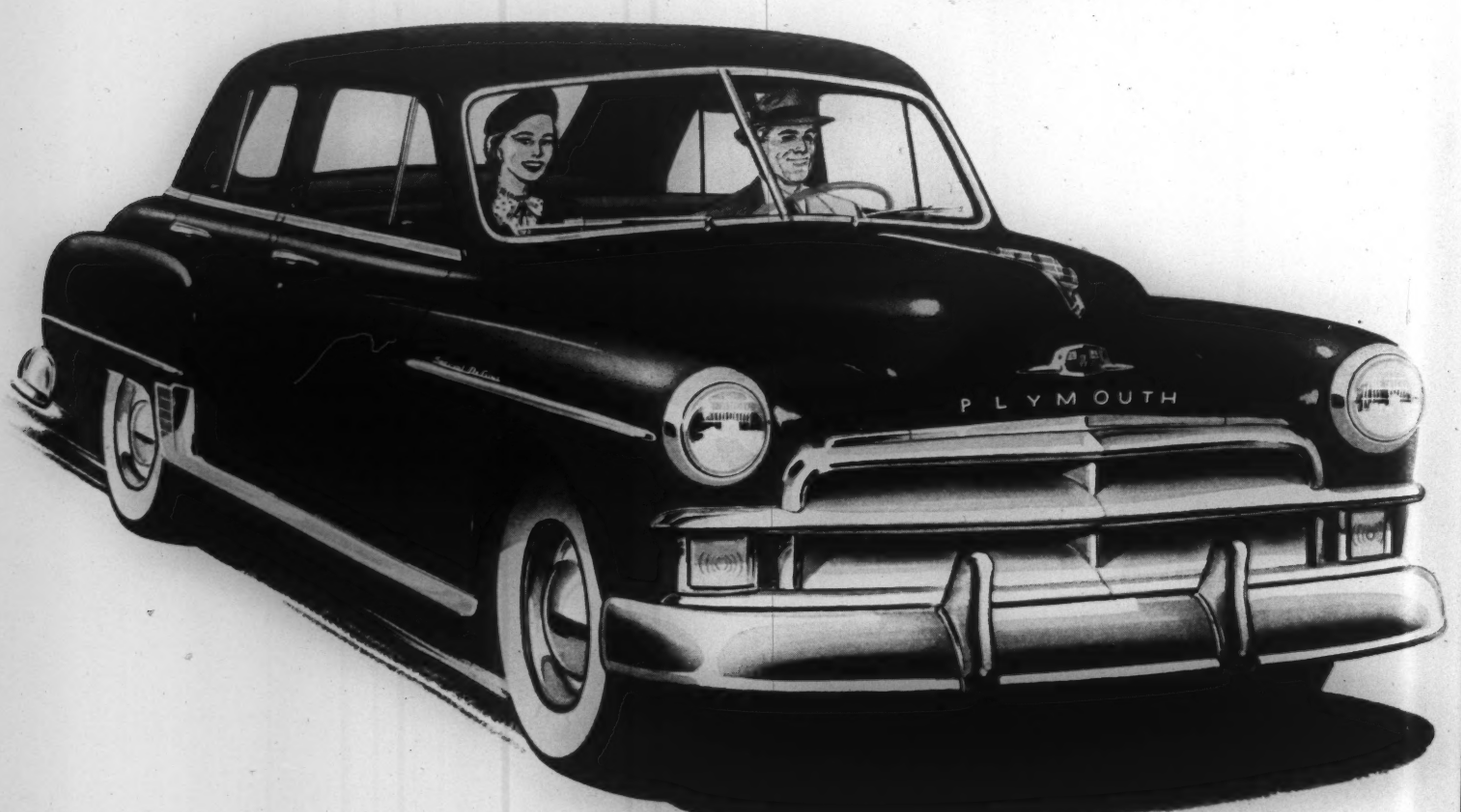
Here's the VALUE-PACKED PLYMOUTH! You'll like its longer . . . w-i-d-e-r beauty . . . the way everything is planned for *your* comfort and convenience.

Relax in Plymouth's COMFORT! Swing wide the big Plymouth doors—try the deep-cushioned, "chair-high" seats. Stretch out . . . stretch up . . . there's plenty of room in *all* directions! Take the wheel . . . notice how the instruments are placed for quick reading . . . how the ignition-key starting gets you under way *in seconds*. There's no choke to pull . . . no button to push!

Test Plymouth's CHRYSLER ENGINEERING! Independent front-wheel suspension that permits each wheel to literally "step over" bumps—airplane-type shock absorbers to control "bounce". A big 97 h.p. engine brimming with zippy power. Safe, rain-or-shine, night and day, driver-vision. Big, smooth-acting hydraulic brakes that provide faster, safer stops with a minimum of pedal pressure.

Compare Plymouth on *all* counts . . . COMFORT . . . CONVENIENCE . . . PERFORMANCE . . . SAFETY and ECONOMY! When you do, you'll agree the 1950 Plymouth is PACKED WITH VALUE . . . AND *Ready To Prove It!*

PACKED WITH VALUE AND READY TO PROVE IT!



PLYMOUTH SPECIAL DE LUXE FOUR-DOOR SEDAN
whitewall tires extra equipment . . .

No matter how you look at **PLYMOUTH** *.. it's a Beauty!*

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

INDEX

Art	8	Nat'l Round-Up	14
Books	44	People	26
Business Angle	47	Press	27
Business Front	45	Radio	16
Capital Comment	3	Sports	42
Crosswords	36	Theatre	23
Features	10	Then & Now	32
Films	19	Travel	30
Front Page	5	U.K.	20
Intermission	43	U.S. Affairs	21
Medicine	28	World Affairs	17
Music	24	World of Women	33

COVER

ROYAL Canadian Academician, Cleeve Horne is Chairman of the giant Canadian art show now in Toronto. —Current President of the Ontario Society of Artists, he was born in Jamaica, BWI. An artist well-known for his portraits and sculpture, Horne has created a number of outstanding busts and memorials, including the Alexander Graham Bell monument, Brantford, and the Shakespeare Memorial in Stratford-on-Avon. In the background of cover photo is sketch model for Toronto Osgoode Hall's war memorial. The completed memorial will be eight foot high bronze and will be placed in the law chambers' centre lobby. See Page Eight.—*Photo by John Steele.*

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
B. K. Sandwell

MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business) Willson Woodside (Foreign).

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus

WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey

ASSISTANT EDITORS
Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Gordon McCaffrey, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Michael Young.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Louis and Dorothy Crerar, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, George Gilbert, John M. Grant, Dr. Arthur Ham, Vernon Jacques, Kimball McIlroy, Kate Moore, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross, John Watson.

CORRESPONDENTS
Peter Donovan and John L. Marston (London), R. L. Hoadley (New York), Jay Miller (Washington).

Eric Seymour (St. John's, Nfld.), James Coulter (Charlottetown), Frank Miller (Halifax), Stuart Trueman (Saint John, NB), Fred Kaufman (Montreal), D. P. O'Hearn (Ontario Legislature), John P. Gore (London, Ont.), Ewing Laverty (Windsor), Victor Mackie (Winnipeg), Philip V. Wade (Saskatoon), William Thomson (Regina), T. A. Mansell (Edmonton), Basil Dean (Calgary), Gordon McCallum (Vancouver).

Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

C. N. Foy ..... Advertising Sales Manager

ADVERTISING contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff —to cancel same at any time after acceptance— and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; B. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

C. T. Croucher ..... Director of Production
John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13: 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 42 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.

Vol. 65, No. 24 Whole No. 2969

letters

Newspaper Guild

YOUR EDITORIAL, "The Guild In CP" was an interesting bit of naiveté. The possibility of copy being slanted to the left may be inherent but the mathematical possibility of this happening is equivalent to the chances of such copy appearing in your august journal.

The work of any guildsman is subject to the pencil of senior editors who are ineligible for Guild membership. The copy might be slanted once in the terrifying way you suggest, but the chances of the reporter responsible ever repeating the folly are equivalent to the probability mentioned above.

The Newspaper Guild has contracts with all the American press associations. It is affiliated with the CIO which has a political action committee. The press in the United States is not noticeably in favor of Mr. Truman and the Democratic party.

The Guild has had a contract with a Toronto newspaper for over a year. In that time there was a general election. That paper's support for Mr. Coldwell was not particularly noticeable—but its support of Mr. St. Laurent was noticeable to the point of nausea.

It is not the reporters who shape the editorial policy expressed by newspapers or wire services.

May I suggest, Mr. Editor, that in future editorials with such disregard for fact might better be confined to your great crusade against the decay of the English language.

Toronto, Ont. DONALD WEINERT

The Guild and the CCF

I WAS SURPRISED to read your editorial on the Newspaper Guild and The Canadian Press.

Your chief opposition to the idea of Canadian Press employees having a union is that the Newspaper Guild is part of the Canadian Congress of Labor and, by some strange process, this automatically means that the members of the Newspaper Guild will all become supporters of the CCF. This in turn makes them incapable of writing objectively for newspapers. Therefore, they must not have a union.

For your information the Political Action policy of the Canadian Congress of Labor does not make members of unions automatic supporters of the CCF. The PAC-CCL's first job is to see that the legislative objectives of the trade union movement are made known to the trade union membership. Its second job is to see that trade union members get their names on voters' lists and get out to vote, thereby making them independent of the political machines which usually look after the job of getting Canadians to exercise their franchise. CCF endorsation is only a by-product. The CCF is the only party to date which has agreed to pass the kind of legislation our unions desire. PAC merely points this fact out to trade union members and urges that they take appropriate action. This procedure is well known.

When the CCL endorses the CCF it turns the matter of further endorsement over to each major affiliated union. These unions may or may not take similar action. The affiliated unions (the American Newspaper Guild is one) then refer the matter to the local unions who may or may not endorse the CCF.

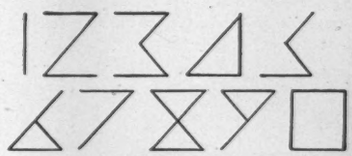
It occurs to me that concern about maintaining the newspaper and magazine business as a non-union enterprise as far as reporters and editorial writers are concerned is not based upon any worry about "freedom of the press". Could it merely be the old-fashioned concern of any employer that his employees should not be too independent and the equally old-fashioned opposition to paying union wages?

Toronto, Ont. MURRAY COTTERILL,
Director, Political Action Committee, Canadian Congress of Labor.

Crossing the Seven

IT WOULD be interesting to know where Mr. Henryk Schoenfeld found the design of his arabic figures (SN *Letters*, Feb. 14).

I have here in front of me an old diploma for arithmetic at the bottom of which there is this design:



. . . and this inscription:

"All the characters of the numerals are drawn from the bezel of king Salomon's ring . . . To Herbert d'Aurillac who, in the tenth century, was the first French pope under the name of Sylvester II, we are indebted for the introduction in Europe of this new mode of numeration."

Then one should conclude that if the figure one were written as it should be, the seven would not need to be crossed.

Hampstead, Que. G. LETOURNEAU

Catholics Not All "Roman"

YOUR REMARKS regarding the term "Roman Catholic" as used by the Canadian Government (SN, Feb. 21) seem to ignore the Roman usage itself. Lay Christians in communion with the Pope of Rome are canonically classified according to the rite in which they are baptized:

Latin Churches:	Roman
	Milanese (Ambrosian)
	Mozarabic
Eastern Churches:	Byzantine
	Alexandrine
	Antiochene
	Armenian
	Chaldean (Edessene).

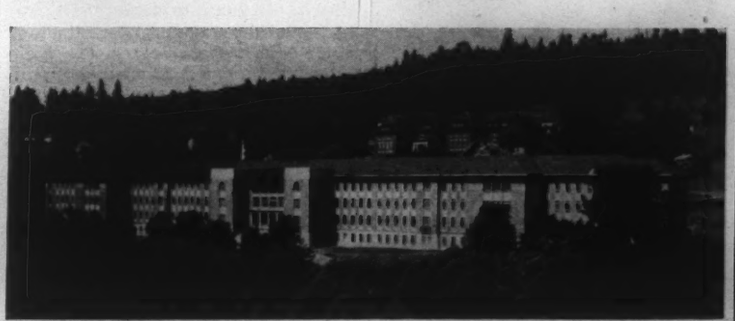
Though all Christians professing ecclesiastical allegiance to the Roman Pontiff are properly called Catholics, over eight million of these authentic Catholics are not Latin but Eastern Catholics. Our three hundred thousand Ukrainian Canadian Catholics, for example, are Byzantine Catholics, not Roman Catholics (in the canonical sense): Catholics because they are subject ecclesiastically to *Papa Rimsky*, the Pope of Rome; Byzantine because their baptismal rite was that of Constantinople.

Toronto, Ont. L. MAYNARD GRAY

Holiday Mental Clinic

IN YOUR March 7 issue you wrote about the Crease Clinic of Psychological Medicine at Essondale, BC. The enclosed picture will give your readers an idea of its very modern layout.

Vancouver, BC. G. T. STANLEY



—BC Government

SEEN FROM *across the Coquitlam River, Crease Clinic looks like a resort hotel.*

deacon rainwear

With character and style . . . and for your comfort. For men the "Traveller" . . . for women "Princess Beth". In Grenfell Cloth or Poplin. At better stores.

Deacon Brothers LIMITED

YOUR INCOME TAX

and the 10% Tax Credit

Certain important amendments to the Income Tax Act which became law in December, 1949, and effective for the taxation year 1949, will make a substantial difference in the amount of tax payable by certain groups of taxpayers, particularly individual Canadian investors.

This subject is discussed in our March booklet *Investments* which contains, in addition, a representative list of offerings of Government and Corporation securities at prices to yield from 2½% to 6%.

Copies available on request

Telephone WA. 3681, or write —

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA CALGARY LONDON KITCHENER HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

Here You'll Live

Golfing, Tucker's Town.

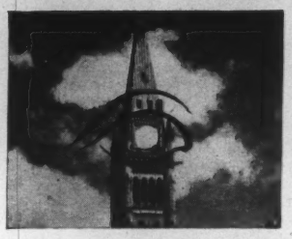
Sunning on the softest pink sand... sailing where there's always a fair breeze ... playing on rolling fairways ... surrendering to the beauty of sky, flowers and the wide, wide sea. Here ... in Bermuda ... you'll live for the joy of each sunny day and the wonder of the night that follows.

Bermuda

FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE write The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Room 400, 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada. Your Travel Agent will make complete arrangements for your Bermuda vacation—at no cost to you.

19R

Help the RED CROSS — *Give Generously*



OTTAWA VIEW

WHAT, NO SECRET ROOMS?

HOWEVER disappointing it may be to the residents and newspapers of Toronto, the sad fact is that there are no secret rooms in the U.S. Consulate to be built on University Avenue. But the legend was a flourishing one while it lasted. *The Globe and Mail* declared weightily: "There is an Oppenheimish touch to the secrecy surrounding the new U.S. Consulate building that, coming from a friendly neighbor, may perplex some Canadians. It is to contain rooms and vaults so hush-hush that even our City Hall will have no record of them."

SN inspected the plans for the new building (as no doubt the Toronto papers could have done). It will be a handsome building on the same lines as the Embassy on Wellington Street, Ottawa. But, painful as it may be, we are bound to report that *there are no secret rooms.*

If the Toronto newspapers want to be "Oppenheim-ish," they might get their sleuths to investigate how the secret-room story started. The U.S. Embassy certainly would like to know.

FIRE! FIRE!

SN HAS also seen the telegram which U.S. Ambassador Steinhardt sent to Mayor McCallum of Toronto. And—if Toronto can take any more—the fact is that he did not ask the City to waive a building permit. He asked them to grant one. The sole ground of his request was that the U.S. was anxious to get on with the building, that the plans had been approved by the Buildings Commission of the U. S. Government and that they met all the latest standards for safety and fire prevention.

It may be that on some technical points the U.S. Government standards differ from the usual regulations of the City of Toronto; but they are unlikely to put Toronto lives in serious jeopardy.

Next, please.

COMMONSENSE DIPLOMACY

AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT believes in tackling awkward problems at top level. It was he who persuaded the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Charles Brannan, to come to Ottawa to settle the argument about how much wheat Canada and the U.S. should each supply to Germany and Japan if those countries are admitted to the International Wheat Agreement. He promised Brannan it could be settled in one day, and it was.

The U.S. is worried about its huge present surplus—at least 500 million bushels this year. It's not so worried about the future because Brannan believes he can get a sensible limitation of U.S. wheat acreage. Canada, at least at Government level, is not much worried about selling this year's crop, but future years look more uncertain. So the agreement which both Governments were prepared to present to the International Wheat Council this week provides for Canada's allocation to be increased through the four years of the Agreement.

Admission of Germany and Japan does not appeal very strongly to the U.K., and there's been a difference of view between London and Canberra which this week's meetings had to reconcile.

BRAINS BEHIND THE JETS

WHEN the Governor-General, Prince Bernhard, Brooke Claxton and a host of diplomats and MP's watched the flight demonstration at Rockcliffe airport of Canada's first two jet planes (the CF-100 and the Jetliner), a slim, short man with neat graying hair wandered unnoticed through the crowd. This was E. H. Atkin, the Chief Engineer of Avro Canada's aircraft division, who is finally responsible for both planes. Though everyone else was shivering he was hatless; he is a modest quiet Englishman. "This is a great day for you," someone said to him. "A great day for the RCAF," he answered.

Under Atkin's direction, John Frost designed the CF-100 and Jim Floyd the Jetliner.

Defence Minister Claxton thinks that Canadians have been slow to appreciate the achievement of these two firsts in aviation history. Will Canadians start being proud of these planes only when foreigners tell us how good they are?

WITCH HUNTS HERE TOO?

L. B. PEARSON and President Truman have given the same answer to people who try to stir up a fuss about Communists in government service. They both say in effect: "If a member of the Opposition or anyone else knows the name of any Communist employed by the Government, it is his duty to give the name to the police. If he doesn't he'd better keep quiet."

Republican Congressmen in Washington have wasted so much time on futile backyard gossip that even some of their own party strategists are trying to warn them off it.

WANTED: CANADIANS

WHATEVER else Canada can contribute to the United Nations, she can lend brains and men. Recently an official of the UN Division of the U.S. State Department said: "We need Canadians for UN jobs. They are balanced and sensible and tactful, and everyone trusts them." A few days later General Howard Kennedy was appointed to head the UN relief and works program in the Near East, and then Dr. Hugh Keenleyside was given leave from his job as Deputy Minister of Resources and Development to head a UN relief mission in Bolivia.

Capital comment

The Problem of Pensions

FOR MANY Canadians the only problem about old age pensions is how to prod governments into increasing the monthly payments, reducing the eligible age, and abolishing the Means Test. Even if one accepts that grossly oversimplified version, there are still such stubborn matters as the financial burden and the constitutional division of authority between the national government and the provinces. But "Old Age Security," as Hon. Paul Martin outlined it in his address last week to the House of Commons, has a great many important implications which so far have had little notice.

Some people think that we should have reached just about the ideal state of affairs if we could pay everybody, say, $100 a month on reaching age 65. They could retire from active duties and enjoy themselves the rest of their lives. A few actually think, and say, that we could do this without strain to the economy, if we took the right line about finance, or money, or the cultural heritage.

Before considering whether such an achievement would usher in a Utopia for the aged, and for society as a whole, the magnitude of the fiscal problem may be faced. By 1951, when the census will be taken, there will, it is expected, be 1,100,000 persons in Canada 65 years of age or over. To pay each of them $100 a month would require $1,320,000,000. That is more than half the present national budget.

Not "Fountain-Pen" Money

The delusion that in some mystic way government payments are "fountain-pen" money, producing goods and services out of some cornucopia is still sufficiently widespread to justify a moment's examination of the economic reality involved in a society where everyone was pensioned off at 65. Every pound of butter consumed by an idle pensioner, every suit of clothes, every street car ticket, every watt of electricity, represents directly or indirectly some outlay of energy by the *working force* of the nation.

The working force must support dependents at both ends of the age structure: the millions who are under sixteen or eighteen, the hundreds of thousands who are too old or too ill to work. The economy may be rich enough, and the humanitarian instinct strong enough, to induce a working force to support both ends of the structure adequately, and without grumbling. But the fact that it is the working force which does provide all the goods and services for the entire population should not thereby be obscured.

In some primitive societies the struggle for life is so precarious that the aged who become useless are given no consideration; nor do they expect it. They are cast adrift to die. The biological justification for this is that they are a burden upon the active working force, which it is not able to carry without endangering the existence of the whole society.

If our own society ever reached the stage where idle pensioners were drawing so heavily upon the supply of goods and services as to endanger the health and welfare of the working forces, and to compel them to accept a much lower standard of living than the pensioners themselves — a highly unlikely hypothesis — we should see this economic relationship much more clearly.

Age of Retirement?

It is one thing to provide generously for those who through age and infirmity can no longer contribute to the nation's pool of goods and services. It would become more than slightly silly to contemplate a scheme by which everybody was driven or induced to retire at an arbitrary age regardless of their condition, wish or capacity.

In an article in *Harper's* "The Mirage of Pensions," by Peter F. Drucker, it was pointed out that "Retirement — however generous the pension — is no solution at all to the problem of the healthy old man." And in a recent issue of the *Monthly Review* of the Bank of Nova Scotia the need of looking at the whole problem rather than narrowly at pension rates and fiscal effects is emphasized:

"How large the burden of old-age dependency actually is depends not only on how much of current output society sees fit to divert in the interests of the old but also on how well the productive capacities of older people are used . . . . It is now widely recognized that a person's functional age is by no means the same as his chronological age. Some are as young biologically at 70 as others at 50. . . . The compulsory withdrawal of such people from productive employment is a waste of manpower . . ."

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Money at Work

Money, like man, was made to work. Whether money is employed by investing it in Government Bonds or in sound Industrial Securities is a matter for the individual investor to decide.

If you have personal savings to invest, or are charged with the investment of funds for a business or institution, we invite you to consult us about the matter. Any recommendations we make are based upon known facts about each security and have due regard to safety of principal, regularity of income and ready marketability.

Immediate and careful attention will be given to your inquiry.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

READY TO SERVE YOU . . .

With professional skill in the following capacities—

- Executor and Trustee
- Transfer Agent and Registrar
- Real Estate Management, Sales and Rentals
- Investment Management
- Collection Agent

Be Thrifty in 'Fifty

Open A Savings Account Today With

CHARTERED TRUST COMPANY

34 King Street W., Toronto, WA. 7681
388 St. James St. W., Montreal, HA. 5166

EXPORT "A" FILTER TIP CIGARETTES

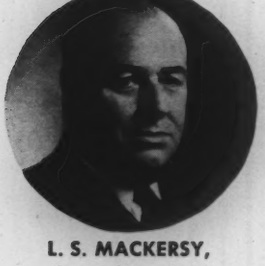
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

IMPERIAL BANK 75th ANNIVERSARY

Looking ahead with Canada

★ A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

I. K. JOHNSTON,
President



L. S. MACKERSY,
General Manager

The men who founded Imperial Bank of Canada three-quarters of a century ago had an abiding faith in Canada's future. That faith carried them triumphantly through the time of gloom and depression in which the Bank was born.

Advancing cautiously but steadily, they built an institution which became a helpful partner in every phase of Canada's development.

Today, the men who direct the operations of Imperial Bank of Canada look to the future with the same confident eyes as did its Founders.

They believe that Canada has erected the foundations for sound, solid development and continued prosperity for a growing population. On this, the 75th Anniversary of the founding of Imperial Bank of Canada, they reaffirm those tested principles and forward-looking policies which inspired their predecessors.

On behalf of the Board and Management,

R. S. Laidlaw

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Yours for Service

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 24 March 21, 1950

Income Tax Discrepancies

THE new—and very proper—reduction of income tax to the extent of 10 per cent of the dividends received from corporations which have already paid Canadian income tax on their profits is, it seems to us, improperly withheld from wives with a taxable income below $1,000. Their income within that amount is simply deducted from their husbands' exemption, and there is no way in which the tax credit can be claimed. A wife with an income wholly derived from Canadian dividends, and amounting to $900, costs her husband exactly the same amount of lost exemption as a wife with $900 wholly derived from bonds. Yet the dividends have already been taxed in the hands of the company, and in anybody else's income (except a non-resident's, and he is fair game) would reduce the tax by $90. It is unintelligible discrepancies like these that create a feeling of injustice in the taxpayer's breast.

Price of Decontrol

THE argument is now being used by advocates of the abandonment of all exchange controls, that the present free-market price of the Canadian dollar is pretty close to its controlled price, and that this shows that no untoward shock would follow decontrol. This appears to us a highly fallacious argument. The demand for U.S. funds by owners of Canadian dollars is at present heavily restricted by prohibitions against the purchase of such funds for many purposes. If these prohibitions were withdrawn there would be an immediate and substantial increase in the demand for U.S. funds in exchange for Canadian dollars. There is on the other hand no obstacle against the acquisition of Canadian dollars by anybody who has American dollars and wants to buy at ninety cents. There would therefore be no increase whatever in the demand for Canadian dollars as a result of decontrol by Canada unless the price fell substantially, while there would be a heavy increase in the demand for U.S. dollars by Canadians.

Most of the purposes for which Canadians are forbidden to acquire American funds are luxury purposes, and the demand for them would not be seriously lessened by an increase in their cost, at least until that increase became very heavy. Holidays in Florida and California would not look much less attractive with American money at $1.20 or $1.30 than they do with it at $1.10—and that is pretty attractive for a great many Canadians with lots of surplus cash. On the other hand the demand for Canadian funds by Americans is largely a matter of long-term investment, and would not increase until it was reasonably sure that the bottom price had been reached. With controls there is some assurance (not perfect, certainly) that the price will not go lower; with no controls it would be anybody's guess. Those who advocate no controls should in our opinion figure on at least a seventy-cent dollar. A few more millionaires would be permitted to go to Florida, but some millions of Canadians would pay a lot more for their oranges.

Unions and the CCF

THE Newspaper Guild in Canada recognizes the CCF as the political arm of organized labor. The policy of the CCF was declared seventeen years ago in the Regina Manifesto, and has recently been reiterated by the CCF Government of Saskatchewan, and it includes this plank:

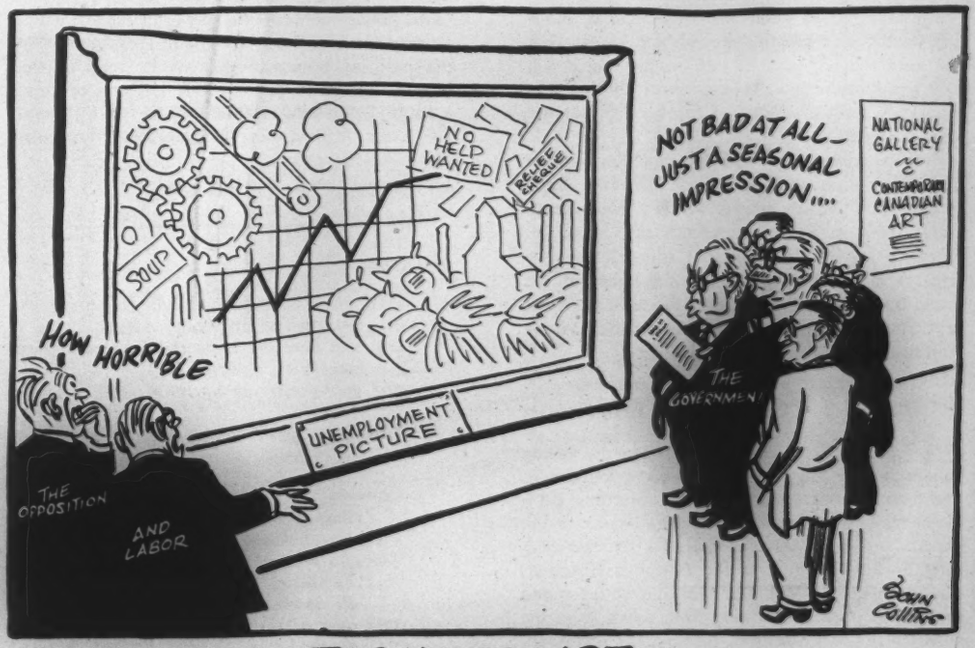
"No CCF Government will rest content until it has eradicated capitalism and put into operation the full program of socialized planning which will lead to the establishment in Canada of the Co-operative Commonwealth."

The word "Socialism" does not occur in this plank, for the good reason that seventeen years ago the agriculturists of Canada did not much like the term, thinking that it would be easier to get electoral support for the more harmless-sounding idea of a Cooperative Commonwealth, after which they named their party at the same convention. But the operative words of this plank are the words "until it has eradicated capitalism". Those words mean that the party is definitely and for all time committed to the abolition of the entire system of private competitive enterprise. Whether that system is to be replaced by something called Socialism or by something called "socialized planning" or by something called "the Cooperative Commonwealth" does not greatly matter. They are all names for one or another form of authoritarian operation of the whole process of production and distribution.

The Newspaper Guild is in Canada the trade union of the editorial workers in newspapers. The editorial workers in newspapers have a perfect right to organize themselves in trade unions, and to negotiate with the owners of newspapers as to the terms and conditions of their employment. They cannot however negotiate through the Newspaper Guild unless they have a majority of the editorial workers in any given plant in which they wish so to negotiate. We do not like the idea of the majority of the editorial workers in any Canadian newspaper being members of a labor organization which is committed to support of one political party, that party which is itself committed to the eradication of capitalism.

It is all very well to say that the individual member is free to vote as he pleases, which is one of the arguments used in support of the Guild; it is all very well to say that the members of the Guild who personally support the CCF can still do an impartial job in presenting the news about matters of political controversy. There is no doubt a measure of truth in both assertions—at present. At present the Guild is not very strong in Canada, and is very much on its good behavior. We do not like the prospect of the days to come when every newspaper in Canada is unionized by the Guild (or by any other union committed to the support of a political party) and every worker below the rank of foreman in every editorial staff is a member of the Guild, and contributing to the funds of the CCF.

It seems to us that if there is any type of labor organization which should confine itself to the



THIS MODERN ART

task of negotiating with employers, and abstain from tying itself up with any political party, it is a trade union of journalists. Do the journalists of Canada really, as individuals and citizens, want to bring about the eradication of capitalism? And if so, what kind of newspaper ownership do they want to work for?

American Philosophy

FROM the point of view of its influence upon events, the philosophy of the United States is obviously the most important in the world, for it is the endeavor of the most powerful nation in the world to formulate the ideas in accordance with which it will use its power. The United States began to develop a conscious philosophy of its own about the time of the Civil War, and its first widely accepted philosophy was the pragmatism of William James, which began two decades before he gave it that name in 1898. It developed into the broad current of thought represented by the names of Dewey, Holmes, Veblen, Beard and Robinson, and in "Social Thought in America" (Macmillan, $4.50) Morton G. White brilliantly displays the nexus of "historicism"—the habit of studying every fact as part of a process—which united these thinkers in a common revolt against the abstractionism of English philosophy.

All five had a large share of American optimism; the process in which they were interested seemed to them, before 1929, to be leading (and being led) ever onwards and upwards. The shock of the First War disturbed them, but they adjusted to it. The shock of the depression and the rise of Hitlerism was more severe, and Mr. White thinks that the movements which these men led, while they may not be dead, are at least "past the peak of their influence."

They ignored or even disliked metaphysics; and the Hitler war was for America a metaphysical war; the "cold" war with Russia is even more so. Dewey has given place to Kierkegaard, Veblen to Keynes, Beard, who has continued writing, has been forced into a new and very woolly concept of the historian's duty which falls far below his earlier work.

The influence of these men on the whole conduct and character of the American people has been enormous, and even when it has disappeared it will have largely determined the kind of influence which succeeds it. We do not know what that kind will be, but it is safe betting that it will be far less optimistic. "The promise they saw in American life at the turn of the century has not been fulfilled."

Perhaps one reason why it has not been fulfilled is they saw promise in American life alone. They thought that the advantages which American life draws from its enormous wealth of natural resources (not wholly from that source, but very largely) could be duplicated by the rest of the world by the simple process of living like Americans. But the rest of the world cannot live like the Americans; it has not the resources.

Continuous Education

THE middle wall of partition between the Public School and the High School is to be broken down, and there doesn't seem to be any objection. Educationists smile. The school trustee listens to the experts and says "Me too." Parents, remembering their juvenile sweat over the Entrance Examination, are glad that Willie or Mary are to be spared that damp ordeal. The long road down from the Department of Education, through the secondary school, the public school, the nursery school and

—Bust by Orson Wheeler, ARCA.

SENATORIAL: *But J. T. Hackett is a Tory.*

the home is warmed and lighted by the sunbeams of approval.

No one has remarked, so far, that an eighth grade pupil is a child, and a ninth grader an adolescent. True, there is little difference in the method of teaching eighth grade arithmetic and ninth grade mensuration; eighth grade grammar and ninth grade Latin. But the good teacher's approach is different, and the pupil's attitude is markedly different. For the thirteen-to-fourteen age is the time of change, the dawn of independence and personal responsibility.

That new feeling of beginning-to-be-grown-up is encouraged when the good teacher, in formal classes, calls Dorothy "Miss Jones," and Charlie, by his surname; plain "Smith." Only in the informality of halls, gymnasium, or football field, will he use Christian names.

When a girl has been Dorothy, or Dolly, or Doll, everywhere for fourteen years, the name "Miss Jones" confirms her growing suspicion that already she is a young lady, and aids her to play the part, at home as well as in school. Also "Smith" begins to have visions; perhaps of being a senior flying-wing, on the way to full manhood. He looks furtively in drug-store windows displaying safety-razors.

"Charlie" never had such notions. He was a little boy then; but now his voice is changing and indeed his whole spiritual self is not as it was.

For that reason there is room for argument on the proposed reform. Its advocates declare that life is gradual, one age clicking into the next above without clash of gears, and that education should follow the same pattern.

The first statement may be questioned, since adolescence doesn't come smoothly, as any observant parent can testify. And if education is to follow the pattern of life, there is reason in the system which sharply differentiates the primary from the secondary school. At least it is based on psychology.

Still Life

THE *sleet of my tears has frozen to the branches of my heart;*
Stiff and bare are they; there no spring will start
The gold-green sap uprising into the winter tree;
The sleet of my tears encloses the young green leaves in me.

Outwardly I glitter; I shine with a dark, clear glaze;
Even the ones who knew me, look at the shell and praise;
But the sun is only reflected; the tree must die apart;
The sleet of my tears has frozen the virtue of my heart.

MARGARET R. GOULD

What About the Senate?

ONE of the most notable victims of the disproportionate swing-over of the electorate in favor of Liberal candidates in the election of last year was John T. Hackett, who first ran in Stanstead 25 years ago, sat for that constituency for ten years, and is descended from a man who represented Stanstead in the Parliament of the United Canadas prior to Confederation. Forty years ago he was secretary to the Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, and he has inherited a large part of the leadership which that brilliant politician exercised among the English-speaking Roman Catholics of Quebec Province who do not adhere to the Liberal party.

A winning personality, a most effective speaker in both languages, and trained in Canadian politics from his cradle, Mr. Hackett is exactly the sort of man who on retirement from the elected House ought to be utilized in the Senate. It is characteristic of the ineptitude which has developed in our system of appointment to the Upper House that he and several other experienced and able public men who could serve the country very ably in that body should be excluded from it, while the already unwieldy Liberal majority goes on being increased by the advent of persons with few claims except for party services rendered.

Reform of the Senate, which means amendment of the constitution for that purpose, is now one of the things for which Parliament has the power to take independent action. This is a most unsatisfactory situation, since no Government in power ever wants to reform the Senate except for the purpose of forcing through a measure which it fears would not be supported by the electors in a general election. If the Senate ever is to be reformed it must be by some other agency than that of Parliament; and we hope that the present study of methods by which constitutional amendments can be brought about will provide us with some other and more promising way of amending the constitution in those sections which give to the Government of the day—and by usage to the Prime Minister—the absolute control of all Senate nominations.

Conditional Possession

WE HOPE that the Quebec Board of Cinema Censors realizes the full character of the responsibility that is in process of being conferred upon it by Mr. Duplessis's new legislation concerning pictures in periodicals other than newspapers. The Board has not hitherto, as we understand it, enjoyed the right of ordering the confiscation and destruction of property without the order of any court. Its power has extended only to licensing and refusing to license a submitted film for exhibition in Quebec. It is now being given the power to authorize the agents of the Attorney-General (who will not be too reluctant to accept the authorization) to confiscate and destroy not only all copies found in the Province of an issue of a periodical containing matter of which they dis-

approve, but also all subsequent copies for an undetermined period.

This, even more effectually than the Padlock Law, has the effect of putting all ownership of certain types of property in Quebec under the unlimited and unrestricted control of the Attorney-General. Nobody can possibly tell when he prints or brings into the Province a periodical containing pictures, whether that periodical will conform to the tastes of the Cinema Censors or not, and if it does not it ceases to be his property. Nobody can tell, when he subscribes to a periodical, whether the copies which he is purchasing in advance will meet their exacting tests or not, and if they do not he ceases to have the right to possess not only the disapproved copies but all subsequent copies however decent until the Board decides otherwise. And we can see no possible means by which he can get his case into a properly constituted court and ascertain whether in the opinion of that court the periodical is indecent, or even whether the Censors are acting within their powers.

The fact is that by extending the powers of non-judicial bodies the Province of Quebec is gradually abolishing the courts, and transferring what should be their duties to servants of the Government of the Province, whom it can appoint and dismiss at pleasure. That that is the precise course followed by the Communists when in process of "taking over" a democratic country does not seem to have occurred to the good people of the Province. The excuse for these proceedings is that the cases involved would otherwise have to be dealt with under the criminal law, that the criminal law is made by the Dominion, and that the Dominion-made criminal law does not suit the requirements of Quebec. The law of property is made by Quebec, so the possession of property in Quebec is gradually being made conditional on behavior which suits the Attorney-General. It is a course which has very unpleasant possibilities.

A Canadian Textbook

MANY Canadians may be a little startled to learn that a Canadian study on the subject of the reform of the prison system and the general treatment of prisoners has attracted much attention all over the world wherever humanitarian problems are under consideration. The *Cape Times* of South Africa, for example, devotes two full columns to an examination of this study, which was published in the form of a symposium by the *Canadian Bar Review* in its issue of last November, and has already become a textbook on penology as studied from a North American angle. The keynote of the study is provided by Major-General R. B. Gibson, the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, in the words: "It should be the purpose of every penal institution to build up a 'climate' that will encourage the prisoner to apply himself, in working hours and in his spare time, to self-improvement against the day of his release."

No system can possibly be superior to the men who operate it, and perhaps the most encouraging part of this study—which incidentally should be in the hands of every clergyman, politician, humanitarian worker and every person interested in public affairs—is that which deals with the training of prison officers, an entirely new departure in the penal organization of Canada. Training classes lasting six weeks are now carried on at Ottawa in both English and French, and are followed with the greatest interest by the officers who take them, and who have already begun to feel an unaccustomed pride in their work as something much above the mere keeping of prisoners from getting out of prison. Psychiatry is being more and more extensively used in the handling of prisoners, and will undoubtedly in the long run be employed also in the courts in which sentences are determined.

The work of dealing properly with those who have offended against the law does not of course end with the release of the prisoner, and the cooperation of the prison authorities with the John Howard Society, which has taken over and much enlarged the work of the old rehabilitation organizations, is one of the most important parts of the whole set-up. The feeling of hopelessness which came over many Canadian humanitarians as a result of the ten years' delay in starting to implement the 1938 Archambault Report is no longer justified, and there is perhaps no department of social problems in which progress is more rapid and promising than in that of the penal system after sentence. Reform in the methods of the criminal courts is less advanced.

Royal Society Lectureship

THE *Royal Society of Canada is instituting a system of Royal Society Lectureships, the object of which is to make it possible for the various cities of Canada where branches of the Society exist to be visited by prominent persons, not necessarily Canadians, who will deliver in each centre a lecture or series of lectures on a subject in their special field.*

The first lectureship is being undertaken by the editor-in-chief of SATURDAY NIGHT, *who is delivering a single lecture on "Population Pressures and the Problems of Peace." Mr. Sandwell's schedule is as follows:*

Toronto, March 9; Winnipeg, March 13; Victoria, March 17; Vancouver, March 19; Edmonton, March 24; Saskatoon, March 27; Ottawa, April 11; Montreal, April 12; Kingston, April 13; London, April 19; Halifax, April 27.

Labor's Responsibility

WE COULD wish that the labor organizations which were so insistent on the removal of the anti-wildcat-strike clause from the Ontario Labor Law had offered some workable suggestion of their own for the prevention of wildcat strikes, but they seem to have entirely omitted to do so, and presumably regard them as a matter with which labor organizations need not concern themselves. This appears to us to be an error, since there is nothing which so greatly encourages anti-labor feeling in the general public as the behavior of groups of workers who violate the undertakings entered into on their behalf by their duly authorized representatives. If, however, the labor organizations do not see it in that light there is presumably nothing that can be done about it, and the community will have to go ahead and try to protect itself against the wildcat strike nuisance without the assistance of the CIO and the AFL.

Labor Minister Daley's method of promoting that object seemed to us a fairly reasonable one, and we are inclined to regret that he was so easily dissuaded from applying it. The union position seems to be that they regret the occurrence of wildcat strikes but think it absolutely necessary that their members should have the right to call them, and that the government should be powerless to do anything to stop them, or indeed even to discourage them. Liberty is an excellent thing, but the liberty to break contracts is not the most excellent form of it.

Jamaica Success Of It?

("Miss Wendell Graham, of the staff of Halfway Tree Government School, left the island over the week-end for the U.S. to pursue a course in juvenile delinquency."— *Jamaica Times.*)

RELAX, *social workers. Miss Wendell Graham*
Is planning postgraduate work on Mayhem.

Miss Graham has sailed from the British West Indies
To major in juvenile criminal shindies.

She's braving the Gulf of Mexico's billows
All for the good of peccadilloes.

She'll study Applied Incendiarism
And write an essay on Vandalism;

Prepare a paper on Child Offences
And do a thesis on Malice Prepenses . . .

One wonders: when done with this devilish dome-work,
What *will she give to her kiddies for home-work?*

J. E. P.

passing show

NEWFOUNDLANDERS who advocate secession from Canada are taking advantage of their geographical position. Manitoba could dig up just as many grievances, but nobody would take her seriously if she threatened to secede.

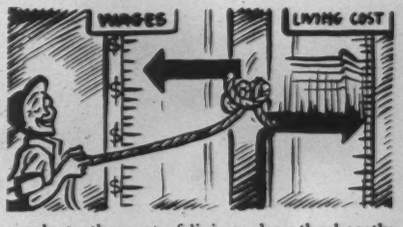
Anyhow, even if Newfoundland does secede we've still got margarine and we shall probably be allowed to keep it.

You might as well abolish the London clubs as let tourists into them. The essence of an English club is that it is a place you can keep people out of.

Russia has had an election for the Supreme Soviet of all Russia. Everybody is very happy about the results. Not a single candidate was defeated.

"Sixth Grade Pupil Kills Fox With Hands" — heading in Peterborough *Examiner*. Splendid work; that subject isn't usually taught until the eighth grade.

What certain unions (*e.g.*, United Automobile Workers in U.S.) need is a good strong agreement that would tie wages se-



curely to the cost-of-living when the beastly thing is going up, and which can be easily untied should it happen to go down.

David Lilienthal says that the H-bomb will not obliterate humanity. So there is still room for improvement—in bombs.

"Your light bill will be heavier", says an Ontario headline. How heavy does a bill have to be before it ceases to be a light bill?

In the French National Assembly it doesn't seem to matter who has the floor, provided one's own party has the rostrum.

The Canadian Seamen's Union wants "a number of changes in working conditions in the Great Lakes fleet". Of which the chief is to get the rival union out of it.

Lucy says that with the hospitals full the way they are it's nice the skiing season was so short.

Shining Hour For Art

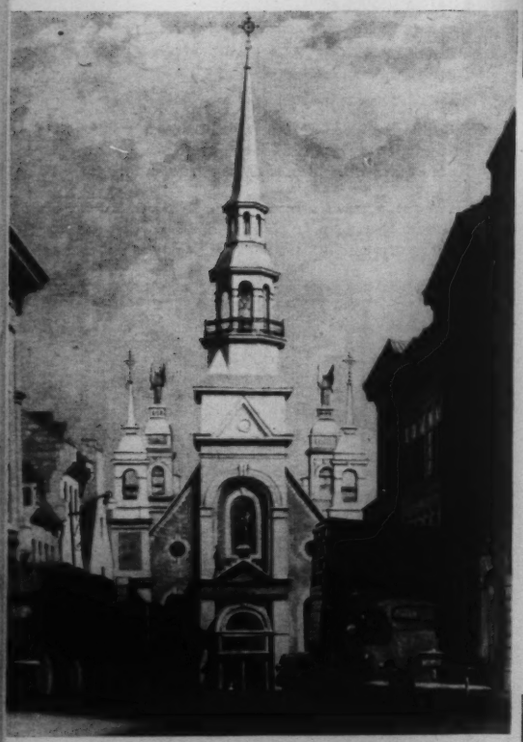
by Paul Duval

THROUGH March until April 16, 815 pieces of Canadian painting, etching, engraving, drawing, sculpture, pottery, handicrafts and architecture are on display in the Toronto Art Gallery's "Jubilee Year Canadian Art Show." It is the most ambitious showing of current Canadian art ever undertaken by a gallery. Ten national bodies, many of them with professed differences of viewpoint, combined to make the show a coast-to-coast panorama of rich variety.

The major part of the show, the 154 paintings to be seen in the exhibition, bring together a number of pioneers of Canadian art with the great group of younger painters who have benefited from the pioneers' struggles. Jackson, Harris, Lismer—the men who helped meet the challenge of the Canadian landscape so squarely and so fruitfully 30 years ago—retain much of the vitality of old in their paintings. But the most impressive acknowledgment of the success of their fight to liberalize and enliven art in Canada is the mass of canvases arrayed about the Toronto gallery walls. The abstractions, figure-pieces, city-scapes — owe some debt to their trail-blazing in the twenties. There could be no happier opportunity to salute their achievement than during this current exhibition which presents a cross-section of what is best in Canadian painting today.

THE TWO SISTERS: *Stanley Cosgrove. Until quite recent years, landscape virtually monopolized the attention of Canadian artists. Now, however, there is a strong influence manifest in the "human comedy." Cosgrove, of Montreal, studied in Mexico, current mecca of many Canadian artists (e.g. Len Brooks).*

SOUTH PEAK, *Mt. Victoria: Lawren Harris. One of the old "Group of Seven," he has painted in many parts of the country and in many styles. The present healthy state of our art is due, in great part, to the pioneer advances and catholic appreciation of the seniors.*



NOTRE DAME CHURCH: *Frederick B. Taylor. Canadian art realism has been characterized by Anglo-Saxon matter-of-factness since the first half of the nineteenth century. Many artists are convinced that straight reportage of nature, the city and the people is an important role of art.*

STILL LIFE: *Ray John Meade. New spirit in Canadian painting is abstract approach which brings artists closer to the core of form, structure and creative design. Meade, of Hamilton, Ont., is a commercial artist (like many Canadian painters), paints in his spare time.*

THE WAVE, *Nova Scotia Landscape: L. A. C. Panton. Panton is a member of both the Royal Canadian Academy and the "radical" Canadian Group of painters. He is a leading experimentalist whose exploration of new techniques and methods combined with a thorough academic background place him between the traditionalists and* avant garde *in our art.*

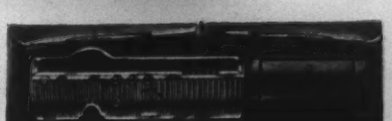
Class, certainly . . . and thrilling performance too!

With improved styling and "Customized" interiors, the 1950 Mercury is "better than ever" in every way. With Mercury's 8-cylinder, V-type, 110 Hp., "Hi-Power Compression" engine, it's better in performance. Better in economy with its "Econ-O-Miser" carburetor and gas-saving "Touch-O-Matic" Overdrive (optional at extra cost). Better in handling ease with "Stedi-Line" steering. Safer, too, with easy-action "Super-Safety" brakes.

Chrome wheel trim rings and white sidewall tires optional at extra cost.

Push-button door handles and rotary locks mean easy opening, positive closing.

Beautiful "Customized" interiors. New "Lounge-Rest" foam-rubber seat cushioning. "Quiet-tone" sound-proofing.



New "Safe-T-Vue" instrument panel. Improved "Merco-Therm" ventilating and heating system gives complete air change in seconds.

See this "better than ever" Mercury. Feel its new comfort. Get behind the wheel and drive it . . . you too will say, "*It's Mercury for me!*"

the 1950 Mercury!

MERCURY-LINCOLN-METEOR DIVISION
FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

NOW AVAILABLE . . . smart new Mercury Station Wagons and Convertibles.

THE BURMA ROAD AGAIN?

Built to Relieve China
Will It Now Serve
For Invasion of Burma?

by G. S. Jury

BURMA was little noticed before the Japanese threat to China caused the building of the Burma Road in 1938, when she suddenly acquired international importance. Later, serving as a road-block against Japanese advance into India, she was often in the headlines.

Now, with Chinese Communism in control just over her borders in Yunnan, Burma is again brought within range of international conflict. It is extremely unlikely whether her early recognition of China's Communist regime will spare her the ordeal which appears to be prepared for her.

An attempt to predict what may be involved in the progress of Communism in China would be complex and difficult. Some will expect to see open collaboration between China and the USSR. Others will doubt whether Communism means in China what it has meant in Russia, and will believe that both parties are too shrewd to assume that it does.

The business genius of the Chinese working under the profit motive has made Chinese enterprise a formidable influence in lands lying on China's borders and around the China Sea. And brigandage led by hard-driving individualists has prospered at home under the same motive, without the refinements of commercial competition.

The leaders of Chinese Communism may now believe that their main, present interest is national consolidation. But even though China were to settle down to a national life mainly within her present boundaries, a regime whose aggressiveness has led to its spread throughout so vast a land as China might be expected to overflow into smaller border lands. Some factors in the Burmese situation are here outlined as a background against which events may be followed should they move beyond the present boundaries of China.

Geographically Burma appears to be a natural western outlet for China, especially since the Burma Road has been built. A trade route through the great port of Rangoon would seem a valuable asset to a productive China.

MR. JURY *has lived in Burma, teaching at the University of Rangoon, now lectures at McMaster University.*

—Wide World

FAMOUS BURMA ROAD, *carved through forbidding mountains, is graveyard for trucks, but with good organization could serve a Chinese invading force.*

Burma Road in Reverse

The fact that such a route proved valuable as a wartime emergency measure is not proof that it would readily serve either as a profitable commercial route or as a route by which unpromoted immigration could flow into Burma from over-populated provinces of China. The Burma Road earned the title "graveyard of trucks", the hazards of motor transport being appalling. And as to movements of population, Burma has feared being flooded by immigrants if railroads were to link her with India on the west or China on the east, but great ranges of jungle covered mountains have forbidden extensive movements by land. And on the China side, in Yunnan, intervene hundreds of miles of upland so cold and rugged that this province has remained sparsely peopled though lying next to an over-populated province.

Immigration into Burma over her eastern boundaries is not, therefore, a venture for small unequipped groups of emigrants. However, organization made the Burma Road a medium for essential motor traffic flowing eastward into China under the pressure of war. Presumably organization could again make it a serviceable route for traffic flowing westward out of China.

Clearly the interests of the peoples of Burma are deeply involved. Racially akin to the Chinese, the country's indigenous peoples are so varied as to speak over one hundred distinct languages within a country smaller than Ontario. Besides the Burmese there are many hill peoples inhabiting the highland areas by which Burma is hemmed in on east, north and west.

Some of these hill races provided excellent recruits for the army in the days of the British regime and they gave great aid to the Allies during the recent war. But neither racially nor geographically were they assimilated into the life of Burma as a nation.

The Burmese race constitute the dominant majority in the Burmese nation which is now entirely independent of the British Commonwealth. They are a people of natural poise and independence of spirit, combining intense nationalism with an extreme individualism. They have inhabited a land so productive as not to make demands for industry and thrift. Chinese who have settled in Burmese communities have mingled with their neighbors on terms of racial compatibility and have often prospered because they excel in these qualities.

Torn by Dissension

Burma's natural racial affinities are with China rather than with India, her western neighbor across the Bay of Bengal. The Indian tended to remain a foreigner, differing in racial characteristics and drawing upon the country economically without identifying himself with its life.

Yet the political outlook developed in the two countries under British administration should provide a basis of understanding between Burma and India, and common ground of opposition to Communism.

Internally Burma is torn by divisions. This tendency to disunity has survived the Japanese invasion, the short reoccupation period under British administration, and two years of independence since January 4, 1948, when the Union of Burma became a state outside the British Commonwealth.

The leadership under which unity seemed most likely to be achieved was brought to a sudden end in July, 1947, by the assassination of U Aung San and six council colleagues. This young leader, still in his early thirties, had been a collaborator with the Japanese at the time of their invasion of Burma as self-proclaimed champions of Burmese independence. In 1945, when their promises had proved to be false, he broke with the Japanese.

—Wide World

STAUNCHEST *Burmese independence leader, U Aung San, was assassinated with six ministers in July 1947, when gunmen invaded cabinet room.*

The Independence Army which he led, supported by a civilian organization, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, began a resistance movement which gave military and political support to the Allies on their reoccupation of the country. It would seem unjust to this young Burman to say that he was merely an opportunist, joining the Japanese when their power was in the ascendancy and deserting to the Allies when the tides of war had changed. His consistent aim throughout seems to have been political independence; and he had a great influence which tended to moderation, disciplined by responsibility.

The chaos into which Burma might have been plunged on the death of U Aung San was averted by the action of the interim British governor in calling upon Thakin Nu, a surviving council member, to take over the leadership. Sharing U Aung San's sincerity and patriotism, but lacking some of his firmness, Thakin Nu has seen his country suffer two years of disintegration.

Communists and Karens

To political disunity was added the activity of bodies of Communists, themselves divided under white and red "flags"; and to this, the only too well organized activities of *dacoits*—bands of robbers armed with left-over war materials and strong enough to throw the whole country into confusion, holding up trains and convoys and carrying out successful raids almost at will.

To this state of confusion was added the further chaos of civil war. As a second race in Burma, numbering some 1,500,000 in a total population of about 17,000,000, the Karens share ethnic characteristics with the Burmese, but also show marked differences in disposition and in cultural and religious background.

The Karens provided staunch support, officers and men, to the Allied cause. When Burmese independence was under discussion they were divid-

ed in opinion as to whether to throw in their lot with the Burmese, or claim their own right to independence, with possible British connections.

Provision was offered within independent Burma for a degree of Karen autonomy; but there was delay in giving effect to this offer; and, suffering from *dacoity* and persecution with no adequate protection from the central government, sections of the Karens undertook measures of self-defence. When it was demanded of them that they surrender their arms open resistance finally broke out.

So successful was their revolt for a time that important centres including Mandalay fell into Karen control and their forces occupied areas in the suburbs of Rangoon. While the power of this uprising is said to be subsiding, reports indicate that that of the Communists is increasing.

Such is Burma, potentially rich and productive, actually wasted and divided, lying between China and India.

In an expansion of Chinese Communism on a small scale around China's own borders, Burma might wait its turn, priority being given to Indo-China and Thailand. The divided state of Burma would underline any invitation to invasion which its Communists might offer to Chinese Communism; but other reasons would support postponement.

Will India Help?

Communism in Burma has been a comparatively small and divided force. It is capable of local terrorism but not of concerted military action sufficient to maintain an open Burma Road for an oncoming invasion. The Karens, too, are capable of high loyalty, and they have been the backbone of Burma's military strength. The Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Army was a soldierly Karen. Though dissatisfied with their political lot in the Union of Burma, and with large groups in revolt against the central government, they have not, it is understood, cooperated with the Communists.

A threat of Communist invasion of their country might well unite them and rally them, and other military tempered hill peoples, to a central national cause. A few well-equipped troops could deal effectively with the Burma Road as a line of communication from the China which lies beyond Yunnan. Also, it would serve India's interests to aid in checking Chinese Communism at the Burma border, holding it at arm's length from the Bay of Bengal.

We have been considering a comparatively small scale possibility. Where Communism is concerned there is always suspicion that there may be a program on a larger scale. May it be that a USSR advance, projected southward into India converges on lines of China's westward progress? The Chinese Communist leaders may know. If they do, they may also be looking forward to a more distant day of reckoning. Though potential collaborators in short term strategies, a life partnership of Bear with Dragon is against nature; and between masters in the art of liquidation it is a contradiction in terms.

Keying Washington to Ottawa

It's Proving Quite a Job To Persuade the U.S. To Buy Some Canadian Arms

by Michael Barkway

Washington.

NO AMERICAN would deny that Canada has a vital role in the defence of North America. None would challenge the need for integrating the Canadian and U.S. defence forces. The two countries are indeed committed to this: they are partners in the Permanent Joint Defence Board and comprise the Canada-U.S. Region of the North Atlantic Pact.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

On the operational side officers of both countries declare that joint planning is working well. They say that in matters like organizational procedures, signals and battle orders the armed services are making real progress. The consultations about standardization are setting agreed patterns for the future.

So far, so good. But integration involves much more. It goes back to the factory and the drawing board. It involves budgets and trade policies.

Up in Ottawa the defence services are determined never again to be dependent on the long and vulnerable pipeline from Britain. The arsenal of democracy is in North America. But if Canada is to depend on the United States to this degree, Canadian production and equipment must be coordinated with United States production and equipment.

Canadian Arms Production

All Canadian defence production faces this major difficulty: Canada cannot produce economically for the Canadian forces alone. Our forces need such small quantities of the highly complicated gadgets of modern equipment that we can only get an economical run by supplying other people. Seventy per cent of the arms Canada made in the war were for other countries, and the Hyde Park agreement made it possible for the United States to get without restriction whatever Canada could supply. This is the only basis on which Canada can make her full industrial contribution to the common alliance.

This basis does not exist now.

And the dollar shortage aggravates our problem. If we have to buy a large part of our military equipment from the United States without the Americans buying any arms from us we shall throw a strain on the civilian economy which Mr. Abbott will not permit.

All this has been clearly explained to the U.S. Administration, publicly and privately and at all levels. In return, we have been given assurances that the Administration is sympathetic. Secretary of Defence Louis Johnson knows the problem. The U.S. Munitions Board is much concerned. The U.S. Chiefs of Staff are interested. The matter has been under study for a long time. The Americans tend to say "Sure, we'll fix it." But later, all the difficulties appear.

By now few responsible Canadians are over-optimistic. It has been a shock to find that we cannot even buy certain highly-complicated parts for the F-86 jet fighter which Canadair is building under licence for the RCAF, without crippling conditions and red-tape. These parts are in great demand down here, and can only be got through U.S. Air Force. It is now acting for the RCAF, but could not move without clearance from the State Department.

It took the intervention of the U.S. Chiefs of Staff and the Secretaries of Defence and State to remove some of these limitations. Then a compromise had to be worked out between the U.S. legal requirement that cash be paid in advance and the Canadian law which forbade this. All this was done in the name of the "Mutual Defence Assistance Act"!

The Administration promises to ask Congress to amend this Act at the present session. If this should happen, the lesser half of our problem would be cleared. The greater half still remains: it is to get a sensible division of defence production so that the U.S. makes some things for us and we make some things for them.

Under the "Buy American Act," however, the U.S. Government may purchase outside the United States only if the Secretary of the service concerned personally signs a certificate that it is in the public interest to do so. To sign such a certificate would be to break the precedent of 15 years, and bring down howls of anger from American industries. It would require courage—and a strong case.

It would take an even stronger case to enable the Administration to go to Congress for a change in the "Buy American" Act. A suggestion is being canvassed that Congress should make a special exemption for Canada. This case will probably not be good enough until the U.S. services can present a detailed argument for buying specific items from Canada.

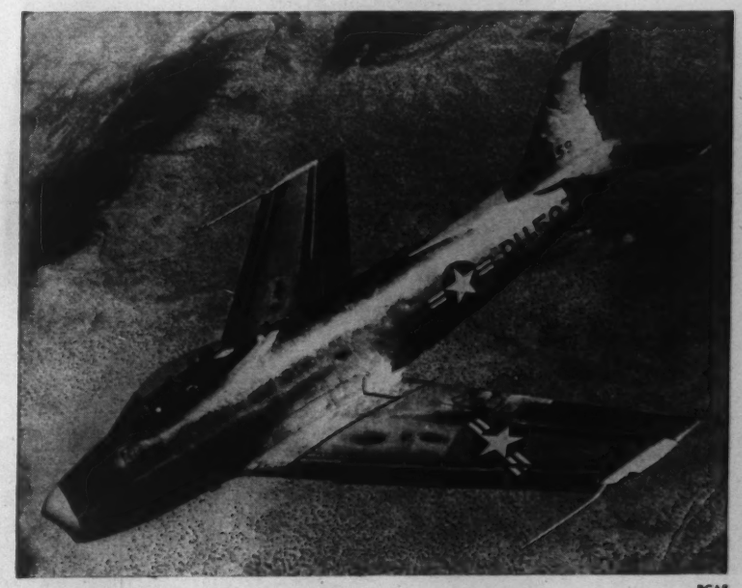
Such a study is now being made. Ottawa has submitted a list of suggestions, and Canadian officials are in touch with the U.S. armed services.

Last year the Canadian and United States governments established a body called the Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee. Its purpose was to prepare the plans that would be necessary to coordinate American and Canadian production, administration and communications in wartime. It met once last summer and has not met since. It then listed twelve subjects for study.

Resources in pulp and paper have been studied. Next on the list are nonferrous metals. At this pace the Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee may conceivably keep ahead of mobilization; it certainly won't help with the immediate problems of arms procurement.

Canadians must make allowances, however, for the fact that Washington has a vast range of world affairs to consider.

The imperious facts of North American defence will in the long run overcome obstacles. But let no one imagine it's simple.



—RCAF

QUITE A JOB *to get the F-86 in production in Canada under Mutual Defence.*

He Has the Eskimos Guessing

But Arctic Geologist Finds They Make Good Field Assistants

by Fred Kaufman

ALBERT LINCOLN WASHBURN, 39-year-old Arctic specialist, is an American who lives in Canada and likes it. What's more, he probably knows more about the country than many a native Canadian.

He has to.

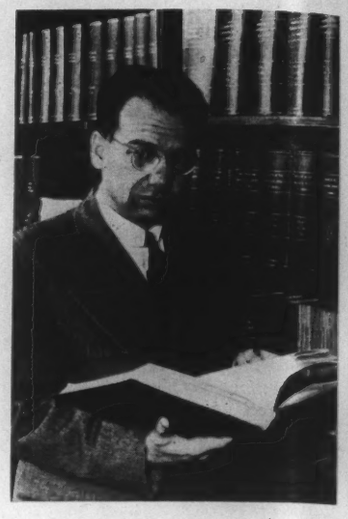
As Executive Director of the Arctic Institute of North America, with headquarters in Montreal, he directs a major part of current research work. As honorary lecturer in geography at McGill University he shares with aspiring geographers the knowledge he gained in nine trips to Arctic regions. As a member of the National Advisory Committee on Research in the Geological Services, he gives advice to the Canadian Government.

But while research workers, government officials and university authorities value his help, he's sure that many Eskimos with whom he has come into frequent contact think he is "bats."

"Eskimos," he says, "never could understand why anybody would wander around the barren lands of the north, dig holes in the ground, collect samples of earth and then take them back home."

And that's exactly what he has been doing on many occasions. Soil samples are necessary when studying Arctic geological conditions, a subject on which he based the thesis that got him his PhD from Yale.

"An excellent subject for a thesis," he observes. "The professors can't check up on your field work very well."



DR. LINCOLN WASHBURN

But despite the Eskimos' attitude towards "Link" Washburn, he praises them as valuable assistants.

"Give a brief description of a certain type of stone to a native and, in record time, he'll show up with a sample if there is one to be had."

And while on the subject of assistants, the bespectacled executive director is likely to mention his wife, the former Tahoe Talbot, of Englewood, NJ.

"Fine field assistant," he says, between puffs on his pipe. "Very valuable to have around."

Appropriately enough, the two met on top of a mountain—Mt. Moosilauke, in New Hampshire, where Dartmouth students maintain a camp. They were married in 1935.

As further proof of the high esteem in which they hold Eskimos, the Washburns gave their three children Eskimo names. The two girls are called Nuna and Sila. Nuna, the word for land, was given to the oldest because, to the Eskimo, landmarks are very important. Sila means Spirit of the Universe.

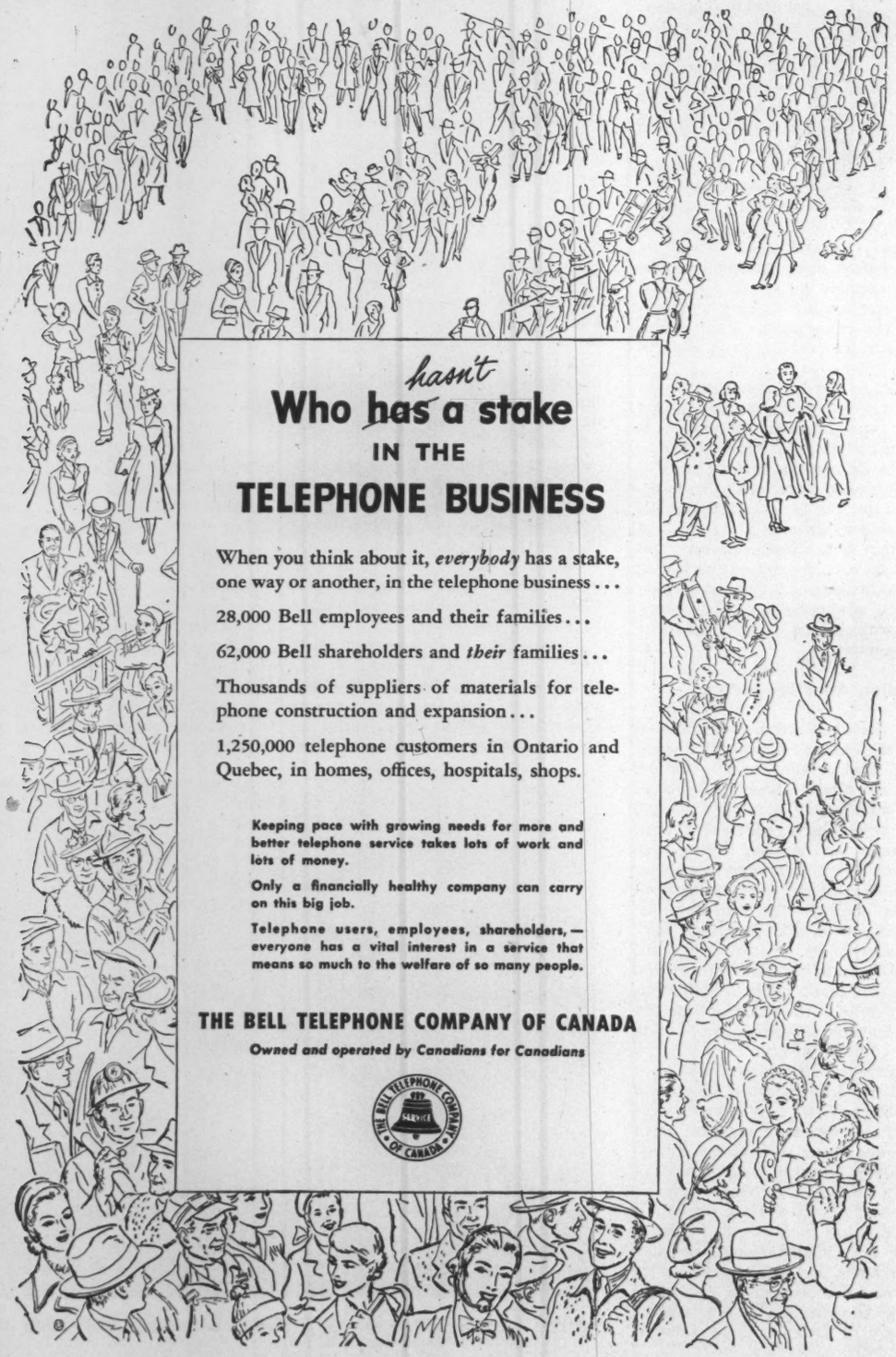
The third little Washburn, a boy, is called Land. Again it is for the same reason as in Nuna's case. To a boy, the Washburns thought, an Eskimo name might be quite a burden. Hence the English equivalent. All three go to school in Montreal.

A native of New York City, Dr. Washburn received his primary education at Hanover, NH, where his father, the late Albert Washburn, was Professor of Political Science at Dartmouth.

In 1922, Washburn Sr. was appointed U.S. minister to Austria and, for the following eight years, young Lincoln went to schools in Vienna and Switzerland. Apart from learning to speak German fluently, he also became an expert skier. Well enough, at least, to be chosen as a member of the 1936 U.S. Olympic Ski team which, he says, "didn't do too well."

In 1930, a few days after being appointed U.S. Ambassador to Japan, Albert Washburn died and Lincoln and his mother returned to the States. After four years in the Geology De-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16



Who hasn't a stake
IN THE
TELEPHONE BUSINESS

When you think about it, *everybody* has a stake, one way or another, in the telephone business...

28,000 Bell employees and their families...

62,000 Bell shareholders and *their* families...

Thousands of suppliers of materials for telephone construction and expansion...

1,250,000 telephone customers in Ontario and Quebec, in homes, offices, hospitals, shops.

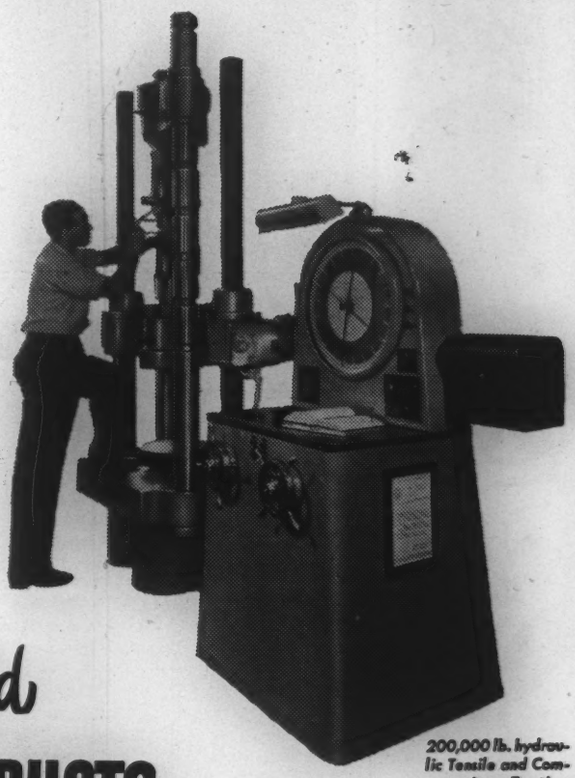
Keeping pace with growing needs for more and better telephone service takes lots of work and lots of money.

Only a financially healthy company can carry on this big job.

Telephone users, employees, shareholders,—everyone has a vital interest in a service that means so much to the welfare of so many people.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Owned and operated by Canadians for Canadians



200,000 lb. hydraulic Tensile and Compressive Testing Machine with electric stress-strain recorder.

Quality Controlled
STAINLESS STEEL PRODUCTS

BUILT TO MEET YOUR MOST DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS

250,000 volt X-Ray Machine

OPERATIONAL failures and expensive shut-downs are minimized when your stainless steel products are made by Canadian Vickers. For Canadian Vickers have the laboratory—the machines and technicians to test every step of fabrication.

Mill certificate checked; tests for corrosion resistance of welds made; tests to assure use of correct Welding Rod and technique; tests for tensile strength; the standard Huey test for acid resistance; Bend tested for flexibility; thickness tests of stainless steel on clad jobs . . . all tests made with laboratory thoroughness—scientific accuracy. Canadian Vickers Stainless Steel products are indeed quality controlled—giving utmost assurance of complete satisfaction.

CANADIAN VICKERS MONTREAL LIMITED

Representatives in Principal Cities V388A

Oh! my aching back!

and for that stiff, tired arm, hip and leg

Clock the fast relief of

Absorbine Jr.

● That's right, clock it! Next time you're plagued with stiff, lame muscles after overdoing, look at your watch!

Then rub those torture-spots with effective Absorbine Jr.—the favorite stand-by liniment of many professional athletes for over fifty years! Chances are you'll be surprised how *quickly* relief comes! Because Absorbine Jr. has two beneficial actions:

First, it promptly cools and soothes those sore places. Second, it counters the irritation that causes the pain with a grand muscle-relaxing effect. Ah, what *relief!* Get Absorbine Jr. wherever drugs are sold . . . $1.25 a bottle . . . Introductory Size 15¢.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

Ah, my Absorbine Jr.

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

interpreting Canada and the World to Canadians

national round-up

Canada:

GENTLEMEN'S GAME

THE 74-year-old Royal Military College at Kingston was the scene of military pomp and ceremony and the first postwar victory for the Canadian military cadets over the West Point hockey team last week. The score: 6 to 4.

High ranking generals from the United States, United States Ambassador Lawrence Steinhardt, Minister of National Defence Brooke Claxton, Deputy Minister C. M. Drury, Lt. Gen. Guy Simonds, Commandant of Canadian Army Staff College, and the American section of the Permanent Joint-Defence Board viewed the goings-on at RMC from Friday night until the final event Sunday morning.

The annual hockey game was launched cooperatively by Ambassador Steinhardt and Defence Minister Claxton, who dropped the puck at centre ice. RMC cadets did more cheering for the visitors than they did for their own team, but this was all in the spirit of the "Gentlemen's Game." Never in the 20 games played since 1923 has a player spent time in the penalty box.

The occasion also witnessed the laying of the cornerstone in the new $1,000,000 dormitory at RMC, which will be ready for occupancy when the college re-opens in September. Defence Minister Claxton placed the "Time Capsule" in the cornerstone and dedicated the building "to the service of Canada and those who with her seek to serve the free world."

New Brunswick:

STEPPING OUT?

PERSISTENT reports in Fredericton say Hon. John B. McNair, KC, who is now starting his eleventh year as Premier of New Brunswick, will step out of office soon.

While the same rumor has proved groundless in the past, this time it comes from well-informed Liberal sources.

The question of who will succeed him, political observers say, is a toss-up between two members of Mr. McNair's cabinet—Hon. James W. Brittain, Saint John shipping agent and former mayor, a relative newcomer to the provincial arena who is presently Minister of Education; and Hon. J. Gaspard Boucher, Edmundston French-language weekly publisher, a veteran of legislative service who is still comparatively young and is now Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.

There is a precedent for a French-speaking premier of New Brunswick; Hon. Peter J. Veniot of Bathurst headed a Liberal administration in the 1920's.

Able, tight-lipped Premier McNair has dropped no hints as to his plans. The prophets variously say he will: (1) accept an existing Senate vacancy; or (2) succeed Chief Justice C. D. Richards; or (3) succeed Lieutenant-Governor D. L. MacLaren; or (4) succeed Veterans' Affairs Minister Milton F. Gregg; or (5) enter the legal department of a large financial corporation. All of which indicates how well Mr. McNair has succeeded in keeping his counsels to himself.

Incidentally, he has held office for a longer period than any other New Brunswick premier, except one, since Confederation. The exception was the late Hon. Andrew G. Blair, who headed a Liberal government for 14 years. In one respect Mr. McNair has already exceeded Mr. Blair's record—by mid-summer he will round out 15 years as Attorney-General, compared with Mr. Blair's 14 years.

Slated to succeed him as Attorney-General is Arthur McF. Limerick of Fredericton, at present Clerk of the House.

Saskatchewan:

UP SHE GOES

TAXATION feature of Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines' budget to the Saskatchewan legislature turned out to be not a well-kept secret.

He announced abolition of the two per cent education tax but in the same breath announced a new "education and hospitalization" tax of three per cent effective April 1.

The one per cent increase in what is actually a sales tax was forecast some days before the budget was brought down.

Interesting from now on will be the political repercussions of the increased tax. Some CCF candidates in the past have campaigned on the promise of repeal of the tax; others on its repeal as soon as other sources of revenue were found; while others have condemned it outright. Only concrete action has been the removal of the regressive features of the tax.

While announcing the new tax, Fines also opened the biggest budget package since he became provincial treasurer in 1944. For the coming fiscal year, expenditures will total $55,020,760—a net total which is about $6,000,000 more than the net total for the current fiscal year just ending.

On a gross basis, expenditures will be about $62,000,000 since the province will receive reimbursements from Ottawa amounting to $7,032,230 for such things as old age pensions. The picture too is only completed by the addition of a further $1,500,000 of compulsory auto accident insurance and $5,800,000 of hospitalization tax.

Quebec:

LES HECKLERS

ADJUDICATING a drama festival is no easy task. But to adjudicate with interference from the public is impossible.

That's why Maxwell Wray, Adjudicator for the Western Quebec Regional Drama Festival, left the stage one day last week, a few minutes after he had started to give his comments about *Le Malade Imaginaire*, as staged by Montreal's Les Compagnons.

When a number of young people began to fire questions at the British actor and stage-director he said: "If you think you can do better, please come on the stage." Some of the audience cheered and others left.

So did Wray.

Father Emile Legault, Director of

TRADE PROBLEMS. *The friendly smiles on the faces of the three men above would seem to augur well for the outcome of Canadian-American trade talks in Ottawa. Seen discussing wheat and potato differences (see* Ottawa View, page 2*) are left to right: Agriculture Minister Gardiner, Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan of the U.S. and Trade Minister Howe. Further talks are planned.*

Les Compagons, immediately apologized to the adjudicator who was finally persuaded to conclude his remarks—most of them quite favorable.

It seems the disturbance was caused by remarks the visitor had made the night before at the conclusion of another play which, according to reports, had been regarded as "too humorous."

■ In all her 70 years, Irene Mona, of Montreal, had never been in trouble with the law.

One day last week, before Judge T. A. Fontaine, she admitted it all—the theft of a burglar alarm system, valued at $16, from a department store.

Said the judge: to keep out of trouble for 70 years is a pretty good record. Costs.

Manitoba:

ORIENT IN WEST

A BUDDHA is patiently waiting in a packing box in Winnipeg for a temple to be erected this year, to protect it from the extremes in the climate of Canada to which it must now become accustomed. The Buddha, which has made the long voyage to the prairies from Japan, will be set up in Winnipeg's first Buddhist temple when the edifice is erected this summer. To be built by the Manitoba Buddhist Association, it will serve about 150 Canadian Japanese families and a congregation of around 600 (75 per cent of Winnipeg's Jap population). The temple will be a $15,000 brick veneer building 30 feet by 60 feet.

EXPENSIVE ELECTION

TWENTY-THREE candidates who sought election to the Manitoba legislature in the provincial election last November may have to pay stiff fines for failing to file statements of their election expenses with the Chief Electoral Officer within sixty days of the election.

This came to light in the Manitoba legislature recently, when members of the opposition asked for a complete list of the election expenses of the various candidates. Hon. J. O. McLenaghen, Attorney-General, informed the House that he had instructed the CEO to investigate.

He wants to discover whether the candidates were to blame for failing to comply with the Election Act and file their election expense statements, or if it was the fault of the returning officers. The candidates are liable to a fine of $25 a day for every day they are in default. As late as the first week in March, 13 candidates had still not complied with the act and filed their statements.

Ontario:

COLORED MONEY

WHEN Bryan Cathcart, 52-year-old Progressive Conservative member of the Legislature from border city and highly tourist-minded Sarnia made his proposal, members regarded it as another home-town sop and were inclined to laugh.

Cathcart's suggestion was that special "tourist money" should be printed. It would be red or some other distinctive color and would prove convincingly to the people how much the tourist industry meant in terms of money.

A day later the scoffing members were somewhat taken aback. First of all Cathcart had received one of the most impressive floods of telegrams that had reached Queen's Park in recent years.

But, more important, he received endorsation from one of the highest sources.

Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, gave him more than a half-hearted slap on the back. While he wasn't sure just how practical the funny money idea was, he still thought it was the best suggestion that had been made in some time.

Private members, envious of the great publicity of the Sarnia member, immediately started a search for some funny ideas of their own. It was conceded that if nothing else the Sarnia member had assured his own re-election.

OVER THE BARREL

SELDOM have the police of any city received such a stern lecture from a magistrate as was administered to those of Windsor in the queer case of Joseph Assef, self-admitted large-scale bootlegger.

Magistrate J. Arthur Hanrahan, in sentencing Assef to six months in prison, called attention to "this sorry spectacle of official laxity that permitted Assef to unlawfully distribute $15,000 worth of liquor each month, quite untouched by police interference.

"It is true that during this past year this 'public benefactor,' as he has been sympathetically called, did have one slight interruption in an otherwise unimpeded course. Angry parents of four high school youths, convicted of breaking and entering while intoxicated, after consuming beer they claimed Assef had sold them, demanded he be prosecuted. Members of the clergy supported that demand. He was prosecuted and the charge dismissed [by another magistrate]."

—CP

SHIP AHOY. *At Vancouver, Mayor Garnet Coulter of Winnipeg will present his city's crest to a new motorship. At Verlie Turner's right hand is this inscription: "Presented to the Motorship 'Winnipeg' by the City of Winnipeg, Canada, in appreciation of the honor accorded our city by La Compagnie* Générale Transatlantique."

Calling attention to rackets operating in the United States, and claims of Detroit authorities that a race wire service is operating in Windsor, Magistrate Hanrahan added: "How envious of Assef's extraordinary immunity and how bitter toward law enforcement and the administration of justice in this community must be those the morality squad did manage to swoop down upon, in liquor raids during the period he went his untrammelled way."

Evidence was that Assef made 5,400 distributions, through his runners, in the 60 days preceding his arrest late last year. He was the object of a 51-day hunt, before giving himself up. He claimed he had been in Detroit and other parts of the United States.

In a second charge, on the same set of circumstances, Magistrate A. W. MacMillan imposed a three-month sentence on Assef, to run concurrently. (Assef had two houses, one in the city and one in Sandwich East. Hanrahan is the County Magistrate, MacMillan the city.) Assef pleaded guilty on both counts.

—CP

BASKETBALL *and politics. Solon Low, Social Credit leader, takes time out from Parliamentary duties to coach an Ottawa basketball team of elders of the Mormon Church working as missionaries in Eastern Canada. Team members say the MP knows his stuff, athletically as well as politically.*

Meantime Attorney-General Dana Porter stepped into the picture, by asking a full report from the provincial police and a transcript of Magistrate Hanrahan's judgment.

BROTHERLY LOVE

LONG NOTED for its lack of racial, religious or other forms of prejudices, Windsor has scored again. Unanimously the City Council approved the appointment of 38-year-old James E. Watson as city solicitor. The colored lawyer, assistant city solicitor for the past two years, succeeds Lorne R. Cumming, named chairman recently of the Ontario Municipal Board.

For years Windsor has had a colored member on the Board of Education, Dr. H. D. Taylor, who has been chairman twice and often has been returned by acclamation. Last autumn Dr. Roy Perry, colored, was elected alderman with a huge majority.

—CP

WINDSOR: *City Solicitor Watson.*

It is not that there are so many colored people in Windsor. It is rather that the majority of the population do not vote on racial, religious or other such grounds.

Mayor Arthur J. Reaume, of French origin and a Roman Catholic, has been mayor more than eight years, though 52.1 per cent of the population is Protestant.

Windsor was the first large city to have a Jewish mayor, in the early 1930's. Then they sent him, David A. Croll, to Queen's Park in 1934, where he became the first Jewish cabinet minister, of Municipal Affairs and Welfare.

Newfoundland:

TALLY HO!

THE NEWFOUNDLAND seal fishery has just started and four ships are butting their way through the Arctic ice. The seals come down the northern waters on ice floes which are split when they strike the northern tip of the new province.

This year's sealing fleet is only a shadow of former cavalcades numbering over a score of larger ships. The ancient wooden walls have been replaced by small motor vessels with crews of fewer than 100. The MV *Terra Nova* and the MS *Algerine*, a former U.S. naval tug, sailed under the flag of Bowring Brothers, Limited, one of the oldest firms engaging in the sealfishery. The other two ships engaging in the hunt are the MS *Newfoundlander* and the *Arctic Sealer*.

It was questionable a few months ago whether any ships would prosecute the seal hunt this year. The reason for doubt was the heavy carry over of unsold seal oil from last year's catch. Last year Newfoundland firms sent 15 ships to the sealfishery with 670 men and they brought back 135,446 seals valued at almost $400,000.

Alberta:

SITTING PRETTY

PREMIER Ernest Manning of Alberta, who doubles as Provincial Treasurer, was obviously enjoying himself as he presented the province's budget for 1950. Estimated revenues for the next fiscal year were a record $77,213,230.

IS A PENSION PLAN in Your Plans?

THE Government Annuities Act provides a means for putting into effect Group Pension Plans for the benefit of employees.

These Group Annuities may be purchased on a contributory scheme or solely by the employer.

Government Annuities are backed by the resources of Canada, are not weighted for profits, and administration costs are borne by the Government.

If you desire detailed information, please call your local Canadian Government Annuities Representative or write to the Director, Canadian Government Annuities, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Canadian Government
ANNUITIES
Provide for Old Age

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister

A. MacNAMARA
Deputy Minister

DR. LINCOLN WASHBURN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

partment at Dartmouth, he became a member of the 1934 Harvard-Dartmouth expedition to Alaska. A couple of years later he joined the Mt. McKinley expedition.

A love for mountain climbing, acquired in Switzerland, made him go on these trips. Soon, however, other aspects of the expedition aroused his interest and in 1936 he went to Yale to do graduate work in glacial geology. A year after getting his PhD —and after four more expeditions— he joined the army with the rank of captain in the Arctic, Desert and Tropic Information branch of the Army Air Force. They even sent him north once.

In 1944 the Arctic Institute was organized. A year later, when discharged from the forces, he became Executive Director.

What does the Arctic Institute do? To quote from an official publication, it is a "nonprofit, scientific organization to study the problems common to Alaska, northern Canada and Greenland." It also "coordinates research pertaining to the North American Arctic and Subarctic" and it is "in close liaison with government agencies, universities, scientific societies and other groups."

To direct the activities of the Institute, which in its first four years of operation assisted more than 50 different field parties, is no easy task. But with such able men as Col. P. D. "Pat" Baird and Col. Walter Wood to assist him, Dr. Washburn thinks the Institute has done well the past years.

Convinced of its value the Institute is hoping to approach both the U.S. and Canadian Governments for financial assistance.

radio and TV

GOOD NEIGHBORS

ON MARCH 2 in the season's worst fire, at least six Montreal Chinese died, more than 30 were injured and 200 others lost their homes and most of their belongings. Late that day, while icy winds blew across Chinatown's ruins, Gordon Yuen of the Chinese Benevolent Society set up an emergency fund to help the victims. He had no definite objective.

BOB HARVIE

On the Saturday, radio station CJAD's Bob Harvie had an idea. He MCs the popular Club 800 show; ends his 4.05 to 5 p.m. stint by reminding his listeners to "be kind to a neighbor." Harvie got in touch with Mr. Yuen. What about trying to raise $50 — or perhaps even more — on his show? Yuen agreed.

At 4.07 Harvie made the appeal: "For one dollar we'll mention your name. For two, we'll dedicate a song." By 4.10 the station's switchboard operator, Jeanie Duquette, called for help. Calls were flooding in at 15 a minute. When Harvie came off the air, $1,000 had been pledged. "We could not stop then," Harvie says. So the boys, with the help of volunteers on the switchboard, carried on until 9.30 p.m. By then the total was $3,500.

At 11 p.m. that same evening, station CKVL in Verdun (Montreal suburb) picked up the ball. For more than 12 hours owner Jack Tietolman, manager Corey Thomson and most of the staff stayed at the microphones. At 9.30 Sunday morning they had to stop for the regular station programs but $8,845 was pledged; food and clothing — to value of more than $1,000—was promised, to be picked up by trucks courtesy Troy Laundry.

CKVL featured live talent. Almost 100 entertainers, union and non-union (the latter by permission) donated their services. Some came in evening dress, direct from night spots; others with their pyjamas underneath their suits. But all pitched in.

COREY THOMSON

In the early hours of morning, as other stations using the same frequency went off the air, people outside the usual area picked up the broadcast. Wires came from Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York City and Newfoundland. At 2 a.m., two Los Angeles radio engineers called to say they had managed to pick up the show long enough to get the idea. A donation from them followed.

By week's end the fund had swelled to $15,000: homes had been found for many of the homeless. As firemen continued their grim task of combing the ruins for more bodies, Montrealers of all races and creeds proved once again that they are charity-conscious and good neighbors.

CATALOGUE

Oriental Poppy "Snowflame". Consult the catalogue for extensive list of varieties of this popular perennial.

EVERGREENS SHRUBS

SHADE TREES DWARF TREES

FOUNDATION PLANTING

ROSES PERENNIALS ALPINES
all Canadian grown

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

SHERIDAN NURSERIES

HEAD OFFICE:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

NURSERIES:
Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.

SALES STATIONS:
1870 Yonge St. (at Chaplin Cres.) Toronto
1186 Bay St., (at Bloor St.) Toronto
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, Que.

world affairs

INSIDE THE USSR

ONE of the greatest difficulties in times of danger is to maintain a balance in estimating the enemy's strength and weakness. Last week these columns warned of the great standing military forces of the Soviets, backed by a heavy armaments production, which can be thrown against the very weak defences of Western Europe without any of the restraints of public discussion or approval.

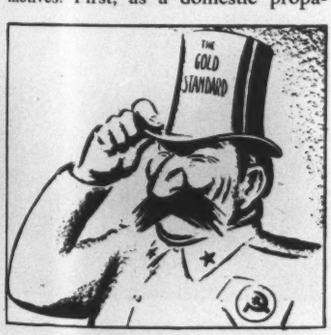
There are, however, restraints other than the steadily-decreasing intimidating power of American atomic counter-attack, else the temptation facing the Soviet leaders in Europe might be too great to resist. The chief of these is the general apathy and discontent of the Soviet peoples, in view of the endless postponement of the "good life" which has been promised them for over 30 years.

We should not count too much on such dissatisfaction; the grip of the Soviet police seems quite adequate to prevent it from developing into active opposition or insurrection, except in case of war. But when the Soviets were involved in war with Germany it did so; and therein lies the restraint.

One of the best informed observers of Russia, Edward Crankshaw, has compiled this report on labor troubles and discontent in the Soviet for the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE RAISING of the official rate of exchange of the rouble in face of the "depreciating" currencies of the West and the basing of it on Russian gold instead of on the dollar is an entirely meaningless operation. In terms of the dollar and the pound the rouble was already grossly overvalued; the new rate makes it still more so. It is fixed at 4 to the American dollar, whereas in terms of purchasing power its real value varies between 25 and 40 to the dollar.

There are probably three distinct motives. First, as a domestic propaganda move, to drive home the story, now being plugged in Russia harder than ever before during the current "election" campaign, that while the Soviet economy is on the up-grade, the Western economy is sinking fast. Second, as a prestige move in face of the satellites and especially China, to express all loans and trade agreements behind the Iron Curtain in terms of the "all-powerful" rouble. Third, and perhaps most important of all, to raise the price of Soviet goods to the satellites and lower the price of satellite goods to the Soviet Union.



—Little, in Nashville Tennessean

AND HE SAID HE'D NEVER WEAR ONE!

The price-cut is a separate matter. This is the third cut of 15 to 30 per cent since the astronomical war-time prices were first slashed in 1947. This will mean a decided fillip to the ordinary Soviet worker, who, until now, has been able to afford little but the barest necessities. With gradual recovery from war-time ruin, recent harvests have built up reserves of food, while consumer goods are slowly coming into production.

Recent revelations as to the passively rebellious state of mind not only among the ordinary people but also among the rank and file Communist Party members have suggested that some dramatic Government concession to restore the hope of better times before it had quite died out, was urgently necessary. This is it.

True, this price reduction does nothing to relieve the atrocious housing conditions of the mass of the workers, inconceivable by Western standards, which is the basic cause of much of the present discontent and apathy.

It says a good deal for the solidity of the Kremlin's blockade of the truth that it takes such a long and painstaking piecing together of scattered little facts and references for outside observers to discover the shape of the Soviet economic crisis.

Politburo and Crisis

The first symptoms were the events surrounding the Government reshuffle in March 1949. By midsummer it was clear that these events were related to a domestic crisis rather than to a quarrel about foreign policy — although this also came into the picture. But it was only in late 1949 that the Soviet press, in its oblique and turgid fashion, confirmed earlier rumors of mass discontent and passive resistance.

From this it is clear that there is a widespread "go-slow" movement, disorganized and spontaneous, but formidable enough to defeat the efforts of the managers and local party bosses, some of whom appear even to be conniving at it, and enough to jeopardise the fulfilment of the 5-year plan.

In a country where formal strikes are out of the question, where absenteeism of the most trivial kind is punished by forced labor, and where trade unions are not *for* the worker but *against* him (being instruments of the State), the go-slow policy is the only way open to the masses when they decide that conditions have been too hard for too long. And the Russians are adepts at it.

The extent of the present movement may be gauged to some extent by the repeated and bitter attacks in the official press on factory managers and overseers, on local Party officials, and on the senior staffs of various production ministries for inefficiency or for falsifying their returns.

From Soviet press reports alone it is possible to reconstruct a situation reminiscent of the early 'thirties, when managers and officials, unable to drive employees as the Plan demanded, sought to keep their own jobs by sacrificing quality to quantity and pretending, by juggling with target figures and deliberately falsifying production returns, to have succeeded where in fact they had failed.

—Observer, from Ogonyok

ONLY PICTURE OF PRESENT POLITBURO, *published in Soviet weekly, shows Molotov (foreground), Shvernik, Bulganin, Mikoyan, Krushchev, Stalin, Andreyev (since criticized in* Pravda), *Beria, Kosygin, Voroshilov, Malenkov, Kaganovitch. Politburo may have new faces when the next picture is taken.*

To all appearances the present crisis is not so acute as the crisis of the early 'thirties, and yet it is potentially more dangerous. It is not so acute because the Soviet Union has far greater reserves both of material and experience than in 1930. It is potentially more dangerous because it comes after thirty years of Soviet rule, which was supposed to do away automatically with all economic crises, and because the Soviet people are no longer sustained by the hope of prosperity round the corner. Also, in spite of the Iron Curtain, many have learned since the war that conditions in the West are immeasurably superior to theirs.

Nor are the factories the only source of trouble. In many districts the collective farms have also been engaged in falsifying their returns.

Malenkov's Bid to Workers

The method the Kremlin has chosen for breaking the passive resistance of the factory workers seems to boil down to an intensive campaign against the managers, casting all the blame on them in order to get the workers on the side of the government. Malenkov's *Pravda* article for Stalin's birthday contained what really amounted to an appeal to the workers and the lesser officials to inform against their bosses. Thus we may expect a new outbreak of trials for industrial wrecking and sabotage.

But there is a limit to the efficacy of this sort of thing: men and women in Russia capable of acting in a managerial capacity are all too few and very hard to replace. Furthermore, to judge by *Pravda's* recent lamentations, the leadership of rank and file Party officials, upon which so much depends, seems to leave a good deal to be desired.

The trouble in the Party has various aspects. Fewer youths are joining the Komsomol, once the coveted goal of the most active and able. And there is a disturbing lack of enthusiasm and missionary zeal for the Party among many who do join it, apparently to improve their social position.

There is the reluctance of many Komsomols to graduate into the Party when their time comes; and finally, the apathy and cynicism of many established Party officials. All of these tendencies were visible in Soviet Russia as long ago as 1947. But at that time it was impossible to say whether it was a passing defeatism of a war-sick generation, or the beginning of a profound disillusionment.

Press reports reveal that in the Russian Republic itself two-thirds of the regional Party secretaries have been dismissed, while the proportion seems to be even higher in the Ukraine and other minority republics, where "nationalism" is vigorously denounced as well.

The dream of millions of ordinary Soviet citizens that with the war behind them life would become easier and the secret police less omnipotent —a dream which was actively fostered by the Kremlin during the first postwar years—has vanished altogether. What remains to be seen is whether the government can coerce a harassed, weary and ever-driven people into sustaining the level of productivity when all appeals to Soviet patriotism have failed, and when it can no longer rely on the Party itself to support its harsh demands.

THOMAS MASARYK

THERE ARE many who believe that Thomas Masaryk, founder and first President of Czechoslovakia, was the greatest man of the between-wars period, and who regret that he could not have had a wider field of action. His influence being concentrated on his own small nation, however, it went deep. SATURDAY NIGHT feels that it is highly fitting that this tribute to him, on his centenary, should be presented by Dr. Vaclav Benes, a nephew of his successor to the presidency, now at McGill University:

CZECHOSLOVAKS throughout the world remembered on March 7 the 100th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Guarrigue Masaryk. Only in

their home-land they were hardly allowed to celebrate the centenary of the greatest man in their history. Great portraits of Stalin, not of Masaryk, dominated all public buildings and squares.

However, as it is impossible to eradicate the idea of freedom from the minds of those who have known it, so it will prove impossible for the present rulers of Czechoslovakia to erase the memorable day of Thomas Masaryk's birth from the Czechoslovak national calendar.

Thomas Masaryk always viewed the struggle of the Czechoslovak nation as only a part of the eternal struggle of humanity for liberty and the achievement of the dignity of man. Thus, he does not belong to the Czechoslovak people alone, but to the whole free world.

His motto "Truth Prevails," which became the motto of the nation, he believed applied also to the struggle taking place within man's heart.

To Thomas Masaryk the basic factor in human existence was liberty. "It is freedom that makes human beings human." However by freedom he understood, in the first place, freedom of the soul and spirit.

Masaryk's life-work was filled with what the world of today lacks most: true democracy, deep humility, courage, and love and respect for one's fellowmen. Neither time nor man have touched the spiritual heritage of Thomas Masaryk, for his work and entire life have been devoted to values which can be measured only in terms of eternity.

His humanitarian ideals even today are a mighty challenge to the conscience of all decent people everywhere. Today, as in Masaryk's time, the world again is faced with an ideology proclaiming that society can best be ruled as a herd — through force and compulsion. In many parts of the world a philosophy prevails which refuses to recognize the sovereignty and dignity of man's soul.

—CBC—I.S

THOMAS MASARYK

In the struggle against this danger, which threatens the very basis of Christian culture and of Western civilization, the teachings of Thomas Masaryk, great democrat and world citizen, represent a mighty weapon.

—*Vaclav Benes*

ST. REGIS ROOM

ALL OVER TOWN goes a good grey flannel . . . warm and light as only wool can be . . . done with an English air, with flaring collar and emphatic pocket cuffs . . . a coat of many moods, many seasons. Excellent choice for Spring. From the St. Regis Room, Fashion Floor, the Third.

Simpson's TORONTO

Tune to Simpson's broadcasts of the Toronto Symphony "POP" Concerts every Friday evening over the Trans-Canada network of the C.B.C.

—Garfield Gallery

MARKET: *André Bieler. Toronto's Garfield Gallery is presenting an exhibition of paintings by the Swiss-born Queen's Professor of Fine Arts, March 17 - 31.*

films

ABSOLUTE QUEST

"YOUNG MAN With a Horn" has a very fine theme and should have been a remarkable picture. It isn't a remarkable picture however. It is often flat-footed and commonplace and it uses some of the worst come-on tricks of the picture trade. Yet it is persistently interesting, simply because its central idea—the Quest of the Absolute in terms of hot trumpet playing—survives in spite of treatment.

Its hero (Kirk Douglas) is a jazz perfectionist who dreams of blowing the high hot incomparable note that is simply beyond human accomplishment. Actually he is doing very well, (thanks in part to Harry James expert off-screen trumpet-dubbing) when he runs into what he fancies is the high hot incomparable note in human form (Lauren Bacall.)

She is a student of psychiatry who studies in a real college but talks as though she had picked up most of her ideas on her subject by attending the movies. She is also interested in Chopin, interior decorating, and painting, and describes herself as "an intellectual mountain-goat." If the hero had been wise at this point he would have scrambled like another mountain goat to a lower altitude. Instead he lingers fascinated, makes her frustrations his own, and eventually takes to drink and the gutter.

The screen version of "Young Man With a Horn" might have been a first-rate, instead of a second and at times third rate film, if it could have brought itself to abandon the wearisome psychiatric angle; if it had treated its heroine consistently as a contained frustrated furious girl who hisses like a red-hot stove at any damp touch of sentiment; if it had allowed its fanatical jazz-trumpeter to trumpet jazz instead of popular period pieces and arrangements of negro-spirituals; and if it hadn't finally betrayed its own definition of the artist by suggesting in a tacked-on happy ending that the Young Man With a Horn eventually learned to be "a human being first and an artist second."

The Lauren Bacall part is not entirely wasted however. There are moments when her professional jargon sounds like a funny parody of itself and the comedy is heightened by Kirk Douglas's dazed response, as though he had suddenly found himself addressed by a beautiful girl talking pure Coptic. Kirk Douglas's own performance is almost as good as his work in "Champion"—perhaps because the two roles are as nearly identical as it was possible to make them. Juano Hernandez and Hoagy Carmichael are also on hand and they are both good people to have around in almost any film. And, finally, the central theme—the obsession of an artist with his dream — though alternately belabored and slighted, does come through, so that the picture has moments when it seems credible and moving almost in spite of itself.

"THE RUGGED O'RIORDANS," an Australian film, tells the actual life-history of an Irish pioneering family who went to Australia and built a life for themselves in the Australian jungle. Simply as a record this is a remarkable story of dogged human achievement in an all but unconquerable country. The history of the O'Riordans, just as it stands, needs scarcely any commentary. Unfortunately it gets a great deal, mostly in the form of grand speeches on every domestic occasion. The O'Riordans could resist p o v e r t y , exhaustion, danger and drought but they couldn't pass up a commentary. ("You were soaked to the skin" Shane O'Riordan points out to Kathy, the heroine, after dragging her, three-parts drowned, out of a raging lake.)

Apparently there is always an audience for English domestic comedy so no warning of mine is likely to deflect lovers of the genre from "The Facts of Life." If you are a different type, however, sitting through this English film will probably seem almost as exacerbating as sitting next to some garrulous party who tells a foolish and interminable story and digs you in the ribs to emphasize her points.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

The Sign of Big Battery Value
Thousands of dealers throughout Canada sell Willard Batteries. They chose Willard as their battery line because it's a *big battery value.* Willard Batteries are packed with eager power for those quick starts that give you a thrill of satisfaction everytime you step on the starter. And Willard Batteries are famous for their long life that offers down-to-earth economy. It's the only battery that gives you the extra protection of "Safety-Fill".*
Next time you need a battery . . . buy a Willard and be sure of top-flight battery performance anywhere . . . in any weather. The most powerful Willard built costs only a few cents a day to own.
WILLARD
BATTERIES
MASTER DUTY
Willard
WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

LET ANACONDA HELP WHEN YOU BUY OR BUILD

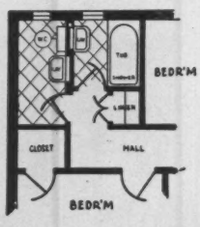
Your Enduring Home

In these Anaconda advertisements, a complete series of more than 70 building hints will be published. Clip and save them to check on that home you build or buy. Be sure you get the most out of the biggest investment you may ever make.

7 Trend is toward plan flexibility. Partitions are eliminated where possible. Hall, living and dining room are grouped to give space for entertaining. For privacy, folding or sliding doors and curtains can separate rooms. For many reasons it's preferable to combine dining room with living room instead of with kitchen. Minimum size recommended is 11 x 21 or 13 x 18 feet.

8 The kitchen is the house workshop. It must be laid out for convenience. Continuous counter should link refrigerator—near outside door; sink—under window; and range—near serving centre. Provide electric outlets and space for future equipment. Counter projects out into room instead of along wall. This creates area for breakfast nook, laundry or child's play area.

9 Two-compartment bathroom takes up little more space than single one, eliminates rush hour bottlenecks. Putting bathroom over, or next to kitchen saves plumbing costs. Bedrooms should not be small—school children require place to study. Besides closets, plan storage areas for books, cleaning equipment, linen, luggage, children's toys, garden tools and miscellaneous items.



CUT OUT AND SAVE

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

AVOID WATER LEAKS WITH COPPER

Eavestroughs, downspouts, flashings and valleys made from durable Anaconda copper outlast by far those made from ordinary rustable metals . . . save expense, rust repairs and replacements . . . and prevent water damage to walls and ceilings. It costs surprisingly little more to enjoy all the advantages of copper. Why not get the facts from your roofing contractor? Write for Free illustrated booklet to Anaconda American Brass Limited, Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario; Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Building. Since 1922 Headquarters in Canada for Copper and Brass.

Anaconda Copper & Brass

BEVIN'S 3 PROBLEMS

RETURNING to the Foreign Office after the election, Mr. Bevin will find three threatening problems requiring his main attention.

There is the danger to the British economy which arises from the continuing dislocation of world trade.

There are the dangers of the "cold war"—especially the danger threatening the balance of power in Asia through further Communist penetration.

And there is the danger of real war with Russia, arising from the impossibility of arriving at an agreed peace settlement with Russia, and accentuated by the atomic arms competition.

All these threats inter-act. Continuing disequilibrium in world trade involves a danger of economic crisis, which would play into the hands of Communism. Continued or resumed Communist advance in Asia and Europe might create the conditions for Russian aggression against an isolated Britain and United States.

On the other hand, economic stabilization and world prosperity would be the best safeguard against Communist political penetration, and might even create the conditions of a settlement with Russia. In all this, British interests are inseparable from general "Western" interests. British policy, as has been established clearly since 1947, must act in close understanding with the U.S., as well as with Britain's partners in the Commonwealth and Western Europe.

The most immediate problem to be faced is economic. The British dollar crisis is part of the general trade disequilibrium between the United States and the rest of the world—a fundamental structural weakness of the present world economy which must be cured if the unity of the Western world is to be preserved. The key to this matter lies with the United States. The United States alone has the power to remove the disequilibrium, either by opening her home market to foreign goods or by financing the existing export surplus with the outside world through regular foreign investments and Government loans.

The conviction is spreading that the second alternative is the only one which is consistent with a stable and expanding world economy. It is the most urgent task of British foreign policy to take this matter up with the United States and support the voices recently raised in the United Nations, in OEEC and elsewhere, to prevent an economic crisis which would hit not only Britain but the whole Western world.

Britain is particularly well placed to take this initiative because of her strong Commonwealth ties with Southern Asia, the area most in need of American economic aid for political as well as economic reasons. Southern Asia is at present the main theatre of the "cold war." It is an area in which American policy is not yet, as in Western Europe, coordinated with British policy, and to achieve this coordination must be among the first tasks of the new British Government.

Atlantic Union

The task of Western policy towards Russia, in which British policy has to play a prominent part, is "to create situations so strong that their strength can be recognised by the Soviet Government," as Mr. Acheson recently said. This is at present the only policy likely to preserve peace. In Western Europe, a successful beginning has been made with this policy. In Southern Asia, the groundwork has still to be laid.

But even in Western Europe much remains to be done before real security can be said to have been achieved: the building up of a really effective collective defence in the framework of the Atlantic Treaty, *the creation of a supra-national political authority to direct this collective defence*, and finally the delicate task of integrating

—Miller

FOR ALL THEIR DIFFICULTIES, *the British are going ahead with preparations for the Festival of Britain next year. Here, on the South Bank of the Thames near Waterloo Bridge, are the arches for vast aluminum-roofed Dome of Discovery.*

—Brandel

THREE PROBLEMS *and three unities: Mr. Bevin must avoid dangers of trade dislocation, cold war and real war, while guarding unity with U.S., Commonwealth, and Western Europe.*

Western Germany into the Atlantic system.

Once this task is fulfilled, and a similar stability is achieved in Southern Asia, the time may have come to try for a general settlement with Russia. Any premature attempt to "bring matters to a head" with Russia, before the Western world's position has been made unchallengeable and impenetrable, can only lead either to a Munich or to war. The task of making the Western world position so strong and sound that Russia "can recognise it" is a task of at least ten years. It may easily take a generation.

"If We Do Not Tire"

During this time we shall have to get accustomed to living under the pressure of Russian hostility. We may take comfort from the fact that no great things have ever been achieved except under pressure; and that if we do not tire of the work, we shall, in the process of seeking security against the Russian danger, go most of the way towards building a world government, and thus meeting the greatest need of the scientific age.

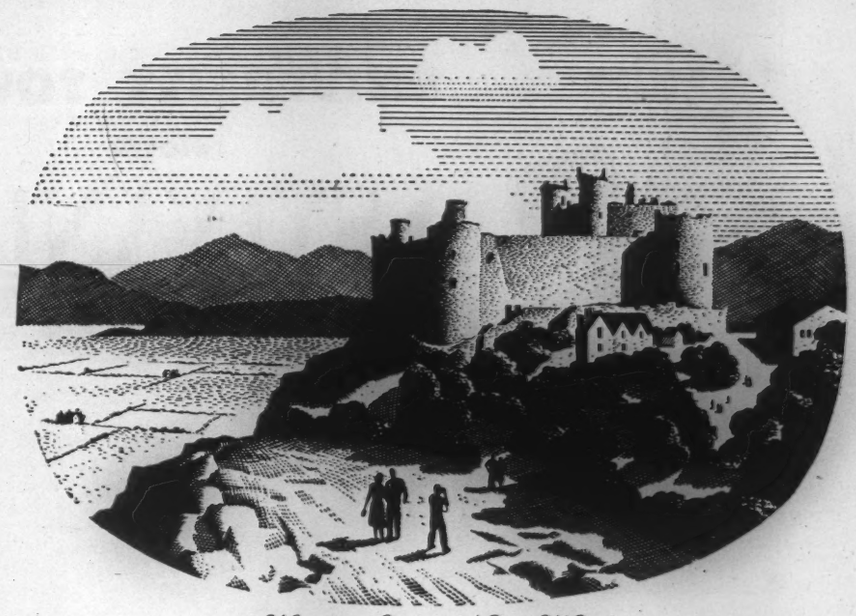
By Sebastian Haffner, for London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

U.S. affairs

UNWRAPPING THE B-29's

WASHINGTON is now experiencing the annual ramp which precedes the request for defence expenditures. Friends and propagandists of the various forces, and all those who believe that it is "later than you think" are laying on the war dangers, with an eye to squeezing more money out of Congress.

It isn't the best way of conducting defence policy, but it is the American



Harlech Castle, North Wales

come to
BRITAIN

where your travel dollars now buy 25% more

This is the year to come to Britain! Make that trip to this historic land while your money goes further than ever before. Revaluation has cut your costs by nearly a quarter. That means you can buy more, see more, and stay longer — all at less cost Hotel accommodation, meals, amusements and travel within Britain's boundaries all cost fewer dollars. Take full advantage of this present travel opportunity. Come to friendly, old-world Britain — now.

COMING EVENTS

April — Shakespeare Festival, Stratford-upon-Avon (until October) . May — British Industries Fair, London and Birmingham; Racing, The Derby, Epsom June — Three Counties Agricultural Show, Leominster . July — Golf, Open Championships, Troon . August — International Festival of Music and Drama, Edinburgh; Royal Welsh National Eisteddfod, Caerphilly . September — Racing, St. Leger Stakes, Doncaster.

There's so much to see and do in Britain

Information and illustrated literature from your travel agent or from THE BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION, 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, or Room 331, Dominion Square Building, Montreal. (Tourist Division of The British Tourist & Holidays Board.) C. 4

WSA
WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
221 A-8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.
407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

HELP
YOUR RED CROSS
+
Give Generously

LET ANACONDA HELP WHEN YOU BUY OR BUILD

Your Enduring Home

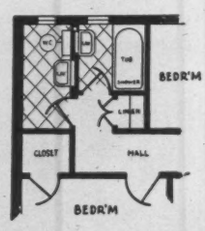
In these Anaconda advertisements, a complete series of more than 70 building hints will be published. Clip and save them to check on that home you build or buy. Be sure you get the most out of the biggest investment you may ever make.

7 Trend is toward plan flexibility. Partitions are eliminated where possible. Hall, living and dining room are grouped to give space for entertaining. For privacy, folding or sliding doors and curtains can separate rooms. For many reasons it's preferable to combine dining room with living room instead of with kitchen. Minimum size recommended is 11 x 21 or 13 x 18 feet.

CUT OUT AND SAVE

8 The kitchen is the house workshop. It must be laid out for convenience. Continuous counter should link refrigerator—near outside door; sink—under window; and range—near serving centre. Provide electric outlets and space for future equipment. Counter projects out into room instead of along wall. This creates area for breakfast nook, laundry or child's play area.

9 Two-compartment bathroom takes up little more space than single one, eliminates rush hour bottlenecks. Putting bathroom over, or next to kitchen saves plumbing costs. Bedrooms should not be small—school children require place to study. Besides closets, plan storage areas for books, cleaning equipment, linen, luggage, children's toys, garden tools and miscellaneous items.



ANACONDA Copper and Brass

AVOID WATER LEAKS WITH COPPER

Eavestroughs, downspouts, flashings and valleys made from durable Anaconda copper outlast by far those made from ordinary rustable metals . . . save expense, rust repairs and replacements . . . and prevent water damage to walls and ceilings. It costs surprisingly little more to enjoy all the advantages of copper. Why not get the facts from your roofing contractor? Write for Free illustrated booklet to Anaconda American Brass Limited, Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario; Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Building. Since 1922 Headquarters in Canada for Copper and Brass.

Anaconda Copper & Brass

BEVIN'S 3 PROBLEMS

RETURNING to the Foreign Office after the election, Mr. Bevin will find three threatening problems requiring his main attention.

There is the danger to the British economy which arises from the continuing dislocation of world trade.

There are the dangers of the "cold war"—especially the danger threatening the balance of power in Asia through further Communist penetration.

And there is the danger of real war with Russia, arising from the impossibility of arriving at an agreed peace settlement with Russia, and accentuated by the atomic arms competition.

All these threats inter-act. Continuing disequilibrium in world trade involves a danger of economic crisis, which would play into the hands of Communism. Continued or resumed Communist advance in Asia and Europe might create the conditions for Russian aggression against an isolated Britain and United States.

On the other hand, economic stabilization and world prosperity would be the best safeguard against Communist political penetration, and might even create the conditions of a settlement with Russia. In all this, British interests are inseparable from general "Western" interests. British policy, as has been established clearly since 1947, must act in close understanding with the U.S., as well as with Britain's partners in the Commonwealth and Western Europe.

The most immediate problem to be faced is economic. The British dollar crisis is part of the general trade disequilibrium between the United States and the rest of the world—a fundamental structural weakness of the present world economy which must be cured if the unity of the Western world is to be preserved. The key to this matter lies with the United States. The United States alone has the power to remove the disequilibrium, either by opening her home market to foreign goods or by financing the existing export surplus with the outside world through regular foreign investments and Government loans.

The conviction is spreading that the second alternative is the only one which is consistent with a stable and expanding world economy. It is the most urgent task of British foreign policy to take this matter up with the United States and support the voices recently raised in the United Nations, in OEEC and elsewhere, to prevent an economic crisis which would hit not only Britain but the whole Western world.

Britain is particularly well placed to take this initiative because of her strong Commonwealth ties with Southern Asia, the area most in need of American economic aid for political as well as economic reasons. Southern Asia is at present the main theatre of the "cold war." It is an area in which American policy is not yet, as in Western Europe, coordinated with British policy, and to achieve this coordination must be among the first tasks of the new British Government.

Atlantic Union

The task of Western policy towards Russia, in which British policy has to play a prominent part, is "to create situations so strong that their strength can be recognised by the Soviet Government," as Mr. Acheson recently said. This is at present the only policy likely to preserve peace. In Western Europe, a successful beginning has been made with this policy. In Southern Asia, the groundwork has still to be laid.

But even in Western Europe much remains to be done before real security can be said to have been achieved: the building up of a really effective collective defence in the framework of the Atlantic Treaty, *the creation of a supra-national political authority to direct this collective defence*, and finally the delicate task of integrating

—Miller

FOR ALL THEIR DIFFICULTIES, *the British are going ahead with preparations for the Festival of Britain next year. Here, on the South Bank of the Thames near Waterloo Bridge, are the arches for vast aluminum-roofed Dome of Discovery.*

—Brandel

THREE PROBLEMS *and three unities: Mr. Bevin must avoid dangers of trade dislocation, cold war and real war, while guarding unity with U.S., Commonwealth, and Western Europe.*

Western Germany into the Atlantic system.

Once this task is fulfilled, and a similar stability is achieved in Southern Asia, the time may have come to try for a general settlement with Russia. Any premature attempt to "bring matters to a head" with Russia, before the Western world's position has been made unchallengeable and impenetrable, can only lead either to a Munich or to war. The task of making the Western world position so strong and sound that Russia "can recognise it" is a task of at least ten years. It may easily take a generation.

"If We Do Not Tire"

During this time we shall have to get accustomed to living under the pressure of Russian hostility. We may take comfort from the fact that no great things have ever been achieved except under pressure; and that if we do not tire of the work, we shall, in the process of seeking security against the Russian danger, go most of the way towards building a world government, and thus meeting the greatest need of the scientific age.

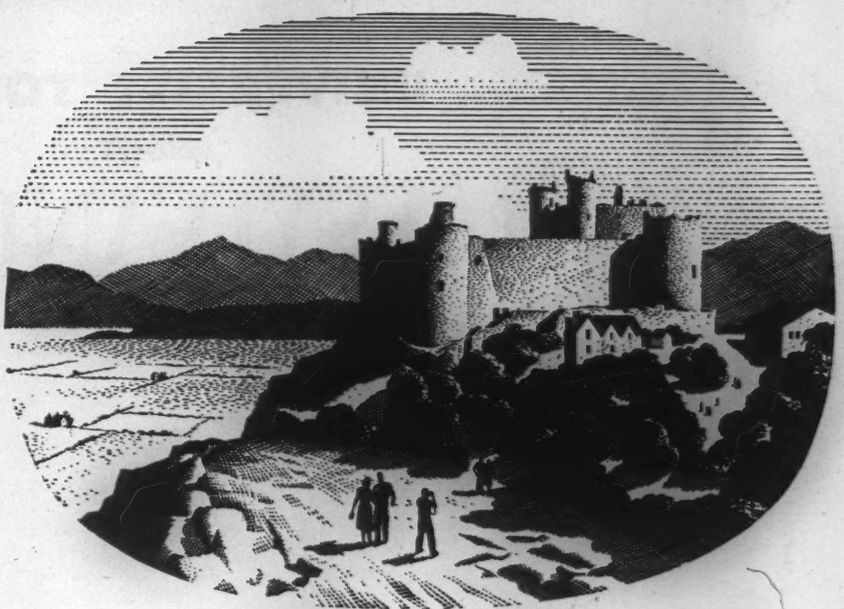
By Sebastian Haffner, for London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

U.S. affairs

UNWRAPPING THE B-29's

WASHINGTON is now experiencing the annual ramp which precedes the request for defence expenditures. Friends and propagandists of the various forces, and all those who believe that it is "later than you think" are laying on the war dangers, with an eye to squeezing more money out of Congress.

It isn't the best way of conducting defence policy, but it is the American



Harlech Castle, North Wales

come to

BRITAIN

where your travel dollars now buy 25% more

This is the year to come to Britain! Make that trip to this historic land while your money goes further than ever before. Revaluation has cut your costs by nearly a quarter. That means you can buy more, see more, and stay longer — all at less cost Hotel accommodation, meals, amusements and travel within Britain's boundaries all cost fewer dollars. Take full advantage of this present travel opportunity. Come to friendly, old-world Britain — now.

COMING EVENTS

April — Shakespeare Festival, Stratford-upon-Avon (until October) . May — British Industries Fair, London and Birmingham; Racing, The Derby, Epsom June — Three Counties Agricultural Show, Leominster . July — Golf, Open Championships, Troon . August — International Festival of Music and Drama, Edinburgh; Royal Welsh National Eisteddfod, Caerphilly . September — Racing, St. Leger Stakes, Doncaster.

There's so much to see and do in Britain

Information and illustrated literature from your travel agent or from THE BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION, 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, or Room 331, Dominion Square Building, Montreal. (Tourist Division of The British Tourist & Holidays Board.) C. 4

WSA

WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

BRANCH OFFICES

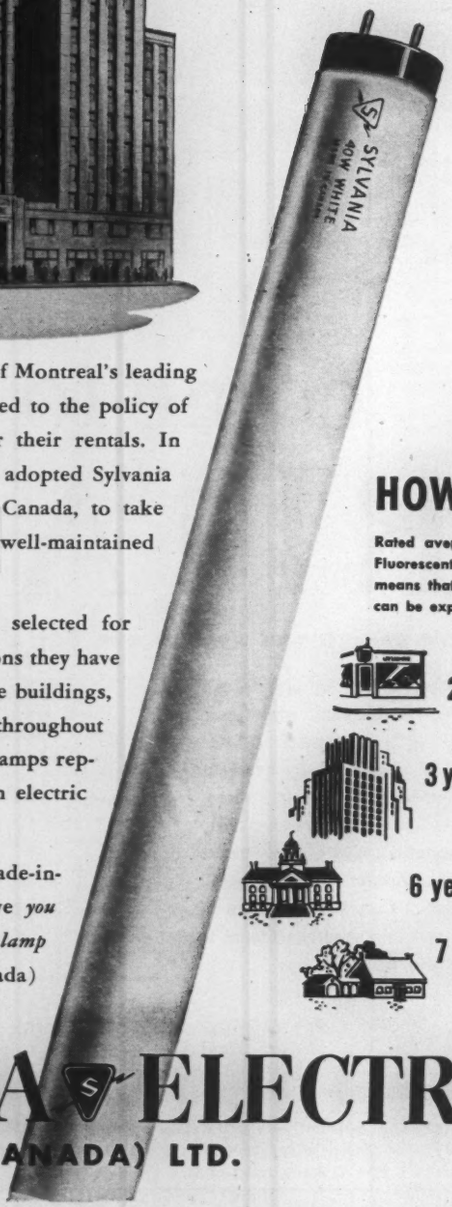
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta. — McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.

221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. — 407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

HELP
YOUR RED CROSS
+
Give Generously

UNIVERSITY TOWER
selects
SYLVANIA



Owners of University Tower, one of Montreal's leading office buildings, always have adhered to the policy of giving tenants maximum value for their rentals. In line with this policy, they recently adopted Sylvania Fluorescent Lamps, now made in Canada, to take care of all lighting needs in this well-maintained 20-storey building.

Sylvania Fluorescents have been selected for University Tower for the same reasons they have been installed in other leading office buildings, industrial plants and retail stores throughout Canada—because the new Sylvania Lamps represent the greatest forward step in electric lighting since its invention.

Find out how the new Sylvania made-in-Canada Fluorescent Lamps can give *you* better light and *more light for your lamp dollar.* Write to Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, Que.

SEE
HOW THEY LAST!

Rated average life of the new Sylvania Fluorescent Lamps is 7,500 hours. This means that under average conditions they can be expected to last:

2½ years in stores

3 years in offices and factories (one-shift operation)

6 years in schools

7 years in home kitchens and bathrooms

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC
(CANADA) LTD.

way. The dangers of the world situation are great enough, in all conscience, without having them placed under suspicion of exaggeration, to secure a greater appropriation for one service or another. *Life* Magazine, with its great spread on Soviet strength and American dangers, may not in fact exaggerate the danger at all, and is at least free from favoritism in urging more money for all the services: an increase in the defence budget from $13½ billions to $17½ billions.

It is a baffling problem for Congress. There is more genuine economy spirit among its members than for many years. They want to reduce the budget, and they see the need for keeping the economy as sound as possible in peacetime, so that it can meet an emergency with the maximum strength.

—International

NOTHING SECRET: *Another U.S. arms development exposed to the world is the "Loon", an advanced version of German V-1 Buzz-bomb. It is jet-propelled and radio-controlled.*

But non-military senators and representatives are faced with the question of whether this is really "peacetime," and with deciding more and more complex problems of defence in apportioning the budget money among the three services and thus maintaining civilian control over the military.

In this situation, Mr. Truman and his Secretary of Defence Mr. Johnson continue to argue that the U.S. was never stronger in peacetime (but is it "peacetime"?), and will "lick Hell out of Joe if he starts anything" (if the U.S. isn't badly hurt and Western Europe overrun when Joe starts). And the Alsop brothers continue to write devastating columns about U.S. defence weaknesses and the way Secretary Johnson is fooling the nation.

While the argument goes on, the Navy has somewhat reassured the public by emphasizing its efforts to counter the new menace of the snorkel submarine, and the Air Force has let it be known that it is reactivating hundreds of wartime B-29's — many of them never used, but kept in plastic cocoons—and putting more giant B-36's into service, so that it will soon have 815 atom bombers available.

—Willson Woodside

Get the Habit—
—of reading
SATURDAY NIGHT'S
Analyses of Canadian and World Business

The **DOMINION** *of* **CANADA** *General*
INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

theatre

LAST BUT NOT LEAST

FIFTH and last in the series of Canadian plays presented by the New Play Society, Toronto, will be "Going Home" by Morley Callaghan. This is the second play of his to be performed by NPS. Last Spring his "To Tell the Truth" was so successful that Ernie Rawley invited them to his Royal Alex, Toronto's home of legitimate theatre.

Mavor Moore, NPS's Director, makes an interesting observation about the Canadian plays in the series: "No Canadian style or pattern has emerged. All the plays have been quite different in form. Even Callaghan's two plays have nothing in common." Callaghan wrote a philosophical comedy in "To Tell the Truth": a human tragedy in the Greek or O'Neill tradition in "Going Home." Continues Mr. Moore: "It will evidently be some time before Canadian playwrights settle down to anything as Canadian as our artists have done in painting."

"Going Home" is a modern father-and-son story about buried hatred and the chance for revenge. Says Morley Callaghan himself: "If it comes off well, it ought to come off with a bang. There's some stuff in it that is rather electrifying, I hope." The play requires three sets, rather a strain on the NPS. It hasn't a theatre of its own and plays on the pocket-sized Museum theatre stage. Cast as the father is NPS's Robert Christie, with Gerry Saraccini playing the son.

Morley Callaghan graduated from the University of Toronto in '25, from Osgoode Hall in '28. Then he began writing. He has eight books to his literary credit now, and his short stories have appeared over the years in the top magazines. Theatre is a secondary interest. "Anyone who writes a great many stories has a yen for writing plays," says Mr. Callaghan. "It wasn't an accident that Chekhov wrote both stories and plays."

The Callaghans have lived abroad and in the U.S., but for the last few years they have made their home in Toronto. "We wanted our two boys to have their schooling in one place," says writer Callaghan.

—Provisor Press

ENTRY *for Canadian play award in Dominion Drama Festival is play by Aubrey C. Green of Winnipeg.*

TO THE FORE

WITH the New Play Society chalking up five Canadian plays, the Dominion Drama Festival is a poor second in encouragement to Canadian playwrights. Out of 40-odd full-length plays in the regional festivals, only five were Canadian authored. Six one-act Canadian plays were also entered, eligible for the best-Canadian-play award but not eligible for invitation to the finals. This year only 3-act plays will be invited.

Said Adjudicator Maxwell Wray in Ottawa: "There is a terrible dearth of dramatic playwrighting nowadays and we look to Canada to help satisfy the hunger for new plays."

Robertson Davies, at least, upheld his end of Canadian playwriting. Winner of last year's award, he finds himself this year in the Alice-in-Wonderlandish position of competing against himself in a three-way fight. In the Eastern Ontario Regional, Queen's Faculty Players presented his one-act "Overlaid" and Peterborough Little Theatre his one-act "The Voice of the People." In the Central Ontario Regional, North Toronto Community Players are in the arena with his new full-length "King Phoenix."

Pitching Credits

The latter is directed by Herbert Whittaker, drama critic of Toronto's *Globe and Mail*. He is also in an odd situation—that of directing a play in competition with one written by Janet McPhee and himself. This is "Jupiter in Retreat" which Charles Rittenhouse directed for Montreal's Trinity Players. It is a dream come true for Mr. Rittenhouse. He has been advocating for years that some group do this play as a Canadian Festival entry.

In the Saskatchewan Regional, Gwen Pharis Ringwood found herself competing against herself too. In an evening of one-acters, her "The Rainmaker" (Regina Little Theatre) won out over her "The Courting of Marie Jenvrin" (Moose Jaw Normal School) and also over Elsie Park Gowan's "The Royal Touch" (Saskatoon Normal School) and Anne Flavell's "Take a Letter" (College of Agriculture, Univ. of Sask.).

Two other full-length Canadian entries are "Love Story" by Aubrey C. Green and presented by Winnipeg Teachers' Dramatic Society and "The Drums Are Out" by John Coulter. The latter play was produced last year in Ireland by the Abbey Players; is entered in the Festival by the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto.

One lone French play rounds out the Canadian-play-entries. This is a 3-act comedy, "La Melodie Inachevée," by Georges Deslile of Quebec City, and presented by *Les Comédiens de Chez-Nous.*

Announcement of the award for the best Canadian play will come at the finals in Calgary in May.

Most people probably average 2 or 3 colds a year. It is estimated that the common cold costs Canadians nearly $200 millions each year in lost wages, reduced production and cost of medicines and medical care.

To help guard against colds, it is wise to dress in accordance with the weather. Below are other simple common-sense precautions that may also help to reduce the number and severity of colds.

1 Keeping in good physical condition may help ward off colds. Infection frequently occurs when body resistance is low. To help keep resistance high, it is wise to get plenty of sleep and exercise, to eat a nourishing diet, and to avoid exposure to bad weather.

2 Treating a cold promptly may prevent other illnesses. Colds often lower the body's resistance to other infections such as influenza or pneumonia. The longer a cold goes unchecked, the weaker the body's defenses may become. Early treatment may help prevent such weakening, and also speed recovery from the cold itself.

3 Simple methods of treating a cold are often helpful. While there is still no quick sure cure for colds, many doctors recommend 3 things to do when you "catch a cold":

- Get as much rest as you can—in bed if possible.
- Eat lightly and drink plenty of fluids.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes, and try to avoid close contact with others so they won't get your infection.

4 If fever accompanies a cold, call a doctor at once! If temperature goes up it may be a sign of influenza, pneumonia, or some other serious condition. Getting immediate medical attention permits the prompt diagnosis and treatment that give the best chance for rapid recovery.

5 If you have frequent colds, ask your doctor about influenza vaccine. Medical science has developed a vaccine that has proved helpful in many cases against some types of influenza. If you are especially susceptible to colds, or if influenza might be more serious than normal in your case, the doctor may advise immunization.

6 Keep alert for possible warnings of pneumonia, such as fever, a persistent cough, or pain in the chest. Today, treatment with sulfa or penicillin can control most cases of pneumonia. For *virus pneumonia* there are other more recently developed drugs which often appear to be effective.

To insure the best results, however, such drugs should be given early. So, it is wise to call the doctor *at once,* if warnings of pneumonia appear.

COPYRIGHT CANADA, 1950 — METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

Home Office: New York

Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Please send me a copy of your free booklet, entitled "Respiratory Diseases", 30-T.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... Prov. .....

music

ON THE TABLES

A BERLIOZ PROGRAM. The Paris Conservatory Orchestra conducted by Charles Münch and three extracts from "Romeo and Juliet" (Romeo's Reverie and Fête of the Capulets, Queen Mab Scherzo, *Scène d'Amour*) add up to a recording with all the composer's wonderful use of tone color faithfully presented. Included on the second side is the "Royal Hunt and Storm" from his unfinished opera *Les Troyens*. Recording is virtually faultless. *(London, 33 1/3 rpm, LLP 3).*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER — *Debussy:* Stokowski and his symphony orchestra do a crisp rendition of the suite of six (*e.g.*, Golliwogg's Cake-Walk). The recording is excellent (as one might expect from the mike-and-recording-channel-conscious Leopold) but the Debussy material is fairly inconsequential. Kids should not be misled by the title. It's more fare for grown-ups than young fry. *(Victor—45 r.p.m.—WDM 1327.)*

DIE FLEDERMAUS OVERTURE—*Strauss:* A gay, clean-cut compilation of the Strauss tunes is presented by the BBC Theatre Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson. The strings soar over the full frequency range recording. *(London 78 r.p.m.—T. 5471.)*

THE FORCE OF DESTINY OVERTURE—*Verdi:* Conductor Franco Capuana leads La Scala Orchestra of Milan through a pedestrian job on a less-known Verdi work. Recording is near technical perfection, however, for all the dullish music. (*London 78 r.p.m. —T. 5452.*)

CONCERTO NO. 5 IN E-FLAT — *Beethoven:* A labor of loving fidelity for the distinguished British pianist, Clifford Curzon. The Emperor given a clear crisp treatment backed up by the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Georg Szell. Recording excellent. *(London—33 1/3— LLP—114.*

A PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA PROGRAM — *Ormandy, Con.*: *Glinka*: Russlan and Ludmilla (Overture); *Weber*: Invitation to the Dance; *Weber*: Der Freischütz (Overture); *Weinberger*: Schwanda — Polka and Fugue. Recording: varies from muffling in Invitation to exceptional in Schwanda. *(Columbia—33 1/3—ML2043).*

TATIANA'S LETTER SCENE—*Tchaikovsky* and SALOME: FINAL SCENE — *Strauss*: Ljuba Wellitsch, soprano, makes a collector's item of the Tchaikovsky side with the Philharmonic Orchestra under Walter Süsskind. On the other side the lush-and-mush of the Strauss *Salome* is faithfully presented by Miss Wellitsch and the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra under Fritz Reiner. Recording maintains good balance between singer and accompaniment. *(Columbia — 33 1/3—ML 2048).*

CLIFFORD CURZON: *with love.*

CONCERTO NO. 1 IN B-FLAT, K. 191—*Mozart:* Arturo Toscanini, the NBC Symphony and Leonard Sharrow, bassoonist, collaborate in some Mozartiana. Mozart themes are delightful at any time but these with bassoon are like fresh breezes from an 18th Century garden. Recording: good emphasis on solo instrument. *(Victor—45 r.p.m.—WDM 1304.)*

SHEHERAZADE CYCLE — *Ravel:* The Paris Conservatory Orchestra under Ernest Ansermet and Suzanne Danco, soprano, presenting some early and interesting Ravel. Miss Danco, a newcomer, has a clear well-modulated voice. Recording good. *(London—78 —LA117).*

■ The last two of Charles Peaker's four Bach recitals in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, will be given on Mar. 18 (assisted by Agnes Butcher, pianist) and on Mar. 25 (with Boris Hambourg, violoncellist).

Vet Crawls On Cracking Ice, Saves Girl From Drowning

Oscar Cyr, of Eastview, Ont., WINS DOW AWARD

Riding home in a bus near Ottawa, house-painter Oscar Cyr was startled to see a little girl floundering in a large hole in the ice of the nearby Rideau River. With his old army haversack under his arm, he leapt from the bus and raced out on the ice toward the child.

When the ice began to crack under him, Cyr dropped prone and crawled the rest of the way. Again and again he flipped the haversack straps to the little girl. Finally her hands, numb with cold, managed to grasp the straps. Cyr began to pull the child out, but it was difficult to get traction . . . and it wasn't until another man came out and pulled Cyr by the heels that the gallant army veteran was able to grasp the child's wrist and bring her to safety.

For deeds such as this, more than 175 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April, 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

IBA-40B

The Distinctive NEW 1950 De Soto

Style and Performance Leader

De Soto's famous, time-tested "Tip-Toe" shift lets you drive all day without shifting gears. You drive relaxed, arrive refreshed. Be sure to arrange a demonstration before you decide on any car at any price.

WHEN you see the distinctive new De Soto – on highway or at your dealer's – you'll agree with the thousands who say it's the best-looking car of them all . . . going or coming.

More than that . . . the new 1950 De Soto is designed to give you more room, more comfort, more visibility, more safety and more lasting satisfaction than any car you ever owned – and it *"lets you drive without shifting"*.

See it now at your Dodge-De Soto dealer's. Drive it for a thrilling demonstration of modern motoring at its best.

"DE SOTO LETS YOU DRIVE WITHOUT SHIFTING"

people

Let's Be Practical

■ The new $64 question is the $1-a-day extra pay for ex-prisoners of war (similar to that of the U.S.)—to be or not to be. Yes, said the Canadian Legion via spokesman **Patrick Biggs,** Secretary of the Ontario Command. The objection, said **Hon. Milton F. Gregg,** Minister of Veterans' Affairs, might be the "possible effect—on the battle morale of Canadian personnel in any future war." Commented one irate ex-soldier: "Who would give himself up for any money in the kind of warfare we have today? Out of the frying pan and into the fire—and what a fire."

■ "It was rather boring," said **Flt.-Lt. Don Laubman** after a record jet flight from Vancouver to Montreal, 2,300 miles in four hours and 55 minutes, an average speed of nearly 460 mph. One half-hour stop was made in Winnipeg for refuelling. Laubman, of Provost, Alberta, is with No. 410 Squadron, RCAF, and the flight as far as he was concerned was a routine training affair.

■ The **Sons of Freedom,** minority group of BC's 15,000 Doukhobors, now demand that authorities solve the 26-year-old mystery of who killed former leader **Peter (the Lordly) Verigin.** With eight others, he died in 1924 when a CPR train was bombed near Farrin, BC. The Sons of Freedom's peace vow, signed last December, pledged a stop to acts of violence which have terrorized the Kootenay district for over 25 years. Their latest statement says: "If you fail to reveal to us the culprits . . . we will forsake our livelihoods and will commence a trek from Canada . . ."

■ **Colin** and **Stanley Smith,** of Yarmouth, England, made the headlines last summer by crossing the Atlantic in a 20-ft. sloop (Dartmouth, NS., to Dartmouth, Eng., in 43 days). They are now in Halifax with a new partner, **Charles Violet,** of Worcester, with plans to set up a model, cooperative community where people of all races and creeds can work together for mutual benefit; the site chosen is Mahone Bay, a fishing village 35 miles outside of Halifax. One of their first steps was to make arrangements to exhibit their boat, the *Nova Espero,* at the Canadian National Exhibition in order to publicize their new venture to a good start.

—CP

PUBLICITY *for Utopia. L. to r: Chas. Violet, Colin and Stanley Smith.*

Rewarded

■ **Dr. Lloyd Grenfell Stevenson,** doctor-historian of London, Ont., is one of 20 U.S. and Canadian medical researchers to share $500,000 from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation. His share is a $25,000 grant to continue research on medical history and preventive medicine at the University of Western Ontario. He is at present studying in England on a senior fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies.

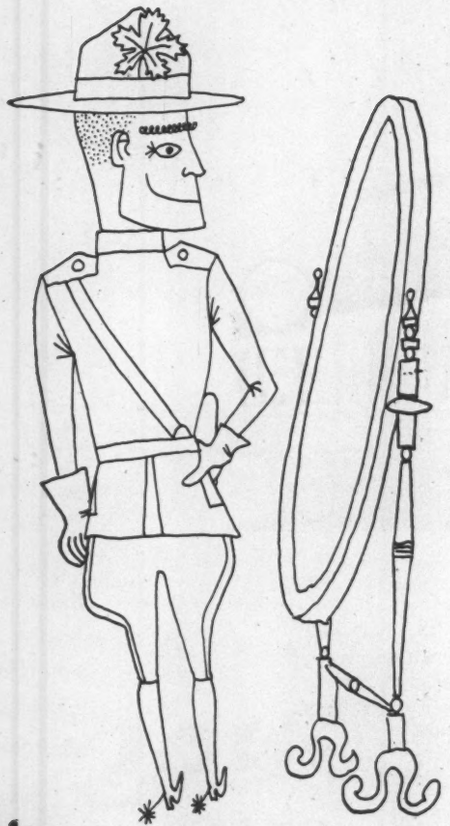
■ On March 16 band-leader **Mart Kenney** chalked up his sixteenth year on the air. His first broadcast was on CJOR, Vancouver; now he and his "Western Gentlemen" are heard from Toronto on CBC's "Canadian Cavalcade." Among those who got their start with his band are **Art Hallman, Jack Fowler, Bobby Gimby, Stan Patton** and **Boyd Valleau.** He also started vocalist **Terry Dale** on her way to radio fame.

a new paper... mirrorcoat

LUSTROUS, THRIFTY AND CANADIAN . . .

. . . is this latest Provincial paper. It has looking-glass finish, top printing qualities. It's tough, foldable, durable. It radiantly mirrors, without lacquer or varnish, your favourite inks, your most delicate line cuts, the minutest detail of your finest-screen halftones. Mirrorcoat is made in Canada. It's moderately priced. It brings to high-style printing a new zing you must see to appreciate. That's why we suggest you ask your supplier for a sample before you specify stock for that special booklet, that annual report, that calendar, that menu, that catalogue, that program—or any job worthy of superlative dress.

Weights: Mirrorcoat Enamel, 25 x 38—120M; Mirrorcoat Cover, 20 x 26—120M & 160M and 23 x 35—186M & 248M; Mirrorcoat Translucents, 22½ x 28½—3-ply—all stocked Mirrorcoat one side, supercalendered the other.



Provincial Paper Limited

388 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO 2—PHONE ADELAIDE 1986
CANADA CEMENT BUILDING, MONTREAL 2—PHONE MARQUETTE 1129
325 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG—PHONE 923-888

P9-10

press

EXIT A.G.P.

BECAUSE self-conscious Canadians rarely toot their own horns, Canada's superlatives often remain no more than private knowledge. So, too, many trenchant historic items. This month, in Quebec City, one such item made news for the third time in a year: *The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph*, oldest surviving newspaper in North America, lost the veteran guiding hand of Editor-in-Chief Arthur G. Penny after an association of 33 years.

To the 185-year-old *C-T*, a stolid island of British conservatism in a French Canadian sea, the loss was a major one, although Penny's retirement had not been unexpected. What did come as a surprise was that, at 63, A.G.P. was taking a job with Premier Duplessis' government.

—Leo Dery
ARTHUR PENNY

It was the third recent change for the great grandma of the North American press. First was the newspaper's mid-1949 move from Quebec's old quarter to a new building in booming St. Malo. Next was an ownership shuffle which left Major C. G. Dunn in the presidential saddle, but gave Ontario newspaper baron Roy Thomson major control.

Penny's retirement spells the end of a key era in the *C-T's* history. In recent years its state had changed from one of financial floundering to one of buoyant prosperity, largely as a result of a printing boom for its parent Quebec Newspapers Ltd.

Neither its drab style, interpreted as a sign of stability, nor its notorious political bias (pro-Duplessis and pro-Drew) managed, however, to increase its small (5,000) circulation. Looking at Canada through conservative glasses also cost the paper an important segment of the national influence it once enjoyed.

Raw or mediocre editorial talent, resulting from poor wages, had been Editor Penny's biggest headache. It required more than youths with a high school diploma and a desire to become newspapermen to put out a readable, 12-to16-page paper.

Montreal-born Arthur Penny realized this handicap. But in the 25 years he was editor (and in the eight years he ran *The Chronicle*, later amalgamated with *The Daily Telegraph* to form the present paper), he was dean of an unofficial school of journalism, where scores of top-notch newsmen first learned the meaning of "30".

The Chronicle-Telegraph, on the other hand, may not be what Scotsman William Brown had in mind when he founded it as *The Quebec Gazette* on June 21, 1764. Said Brown in his first editorial: ". . . This one thing we beg may be believed, that Party Prejudice . . . will never find a place in this paper."

Nevertheless, in writing "30" to a 42-year newspaper career, Arthur Penny had left a big personal imprint on Canadian journalism.

NEW COMFORT FOR YOU

The Inviting Lounge

The Continental Limited

Eastbound and westbound every day, Canadian National's famous "Continental Limited" speeds across Canada — linking the Eastern Provinces with the spreading Prairies, the towering Rockies and the Pacific Coast. You'll be treated to a panoramic view of the constantly changing, ever colorful Canadian scenery . . . viewed through the picture windows of the inviting bedroom-buffet-lounge cars, modern sleeping cars, dining cars and coaches.

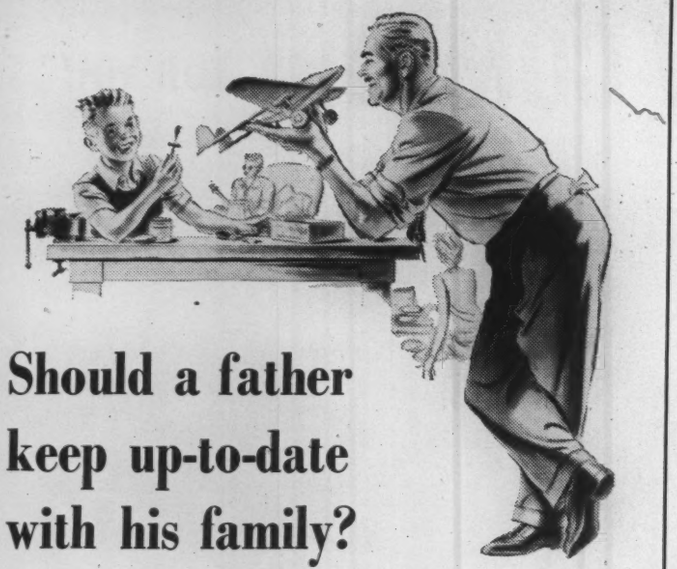
Every mile of your journey is a happy adventure when you travel the "Jasper Way" across Canada — by Canadian National.

You enjoy courtesy and dependable service . . . you travel in comfort, in accommodations to suit your travel budget — drawing room, compartment, bedroom, berth or coach . . . you arrive refreshed when you travel by train.

Between
MONTREAL
OTTAWA
TORONTO
WINNIPEG
SASKATOON
EDMONTON
JASPER
VANCOUVER

go CANADIAN NATIONAL

THE ONLY RAILWAY SERVING ALL TEN PROVINCES



Should a father keep up-to-date with his family?

Of course he should — in many different ways!

As the youngsters grow and develop new interests, every father should try to share them. And when the rest of the family want to go new places and do new things, he should say, "Count me in!"

More important, every father should also keep up-to-date with the family's *needs for life insurance* — needs which keep changing through the years.

A new addition to your family, for instance, may suggest the need for more life insurance. Or it may now be time to plan to use life insurance to help send a boy or girl to college. Or revise your programme so that it will provide more savings for retirement.

But to make these or any similar changes in your life insurance programme, *you need expert help.* And fortunately that help is always available to you through your life insurance agent.

He is trained to review all the facts related to any new life insurance problem that may confront you today. He knows just what policies will best meet those needs. And when he's made his analysis, you'll have a plan that's complete and up-to-date.

Rely on him! More than a million Canadian families have benefited by the advice of the modern life insurance company representative!

A Helpful Citizen in your Community

When a life insurance representative sells you a policy, *he also helps to improve your community.* For a large part of each life insurance dollar is put to work, through investments, to build schools, bridges, highways, industrial plants and many other projects that create jobs and make for better living.

You share in these improvements, made possible through the efforts of your helpful fellow-citizen — the modern life underwriter!

LIFE INSURANCE

. . . Guardian of Canadian Homes

A message from the more than fifty Life Insurance Companies in Canada

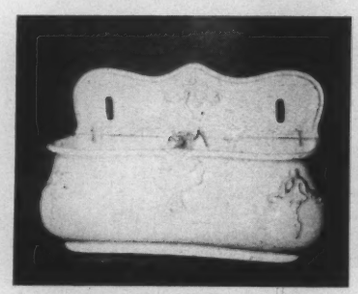
SN-129

medicine

PEEVISH PIONEER

IN 1844 childbed fever in Vienna's Lying-in Hospital had assumed fearful proportions; at least one out of every four pregnant women who entered the first division, after giving birth, contracted this then-ill-understood disease and died.

Then Ignaz Phillip Semmelweis, a young Hungarian fresh from Vienna's medical school, took a junior position in Obstetrics. He was a compassionate man and he became intolerant of the comfortable theories held about the disease by his colleagues. After much thought and observation he concluded that the fever was being spread through the first division by the hands of the students and doctors who came into this ward directly from the autopsy room, where they had dissected the bodies of those who had died from



CURIOSA: *One of the bowls used to hold chlorine solution.*

this disease. Thereupon he forced everyone who came from the autopsy room to wash their hands in bowls of chlorine solution before they examined living patients. By 1848 the death rate from the disease had fallen to about one in a hundred.

At first Semmelweis believed that childbed fever was caused by cadaveric material being introduced into the blood stream of the living. Further small outbreaks, despite his precautions, however, soon convinced him that the disease could be spread not only from the dead but also from the living. Thereupon he insisted that everyone who examined patients wash, not only when they entered the ward, but also between individual examinations. These precautions, he showed clearly, would almost eliminate childbed fever.

It now seems incredible that his findings were not widely hailed and universally accepted. But he was not so skillful at public relations as he was at investigation. The Head of his Department, a man with powerful political friends, was able to get rid of his too able assistant by the simple device of not renewing his appointment. The strict precautions were gradually relaxed in the ward and childbed fever again became a scourge.

Some friends of Semmelweis arranged for him to perform animal experiments. He finally abandoned these because he thought that no further proof for his doctrine was needed. In this opinion he was correct; nevertheless had he continued this

Try This HEAVIER cream for

CLEANER FASTER SHAVES!

You can have a smoother, more comfortable shave in less time with Mollé Brushless Shaving Cream — the *heavier* cream.

The toughest of whiskers — even over a tender skin — are no problem when you use Mollé.

HERE'S ALL YOU DO—

1 **WASH YOUR FACE** with soap and water. Leave it wet.

2 **JUST SPREAD MOLLÉ** thinly on your beard. No working up, no mussy lather. Wet your razor, and . . .

3 **SHAVE** . . . faster, smoother, better than ever, with Mollé.

AND FOR A SWELL AFTER-SHAVE skin-soother, rub in the Mollé that's left on your face.

It's 1, 2, 3 for the finest shave you've ever had. Get Mollé and start TODAY!

Convenient TUBES and economical ½ lb. JARS!

IT'S BRUSHLESS! IT'S HEAVIER!
IT'S PRONOUNCED "Mō-lay"

ENGLISH CLOTH IN SUIT LENGTHS FROM ENGLAND

A length of the finest quality English Worsted sufficient for one suit for $31.00 (including duty) or enough hand-woven Harris Tweed for a Sports jacket for $15.00 (including duty) mailed direct to you. Write for patterns to:—

SHEPHERDS OF LONDON LTD.

170 PICCADILLY, LONDON,, W.I. ENG.

work he could scarcely have avoided discovering the bacterial cause of the disease: *that* was left for Pasteur.

The chronic frustration Semmelweis suffered during the remainder of his life from trying to establish the truth of his doctrine gradually seems to have undermined his mental health and he died insane. Only after his death did the full significance of his findings receive full appreciation.

Several biographies have been written about Semmelweis and his life has recently been used as the basis for a novel, "The Cry and The Covenant" (Doubleday, $3.75), by Morton Thompson. It might be thought that no life would lend itself better to such a purpose. But perhaps the facts of Semmelweis' life are in themselves so disturbing and so tragic that a reader can scarcely bear more of an emotional impact than their simple recital provides. In any event, although the novel contains some vigorous and effective writing, the parts of it that are narrative rather than biographical tend to be dull and the net result is a book that is not so effective as its subject would seem to warrant.

MIND OVER MUTTER

ANGRY CATS gave one of the first clues to the nature of the problems that are now the chief concern of psychosomatic medicine. Dr. W. B. Cannon and his associates, by means of X-rays, were trying to ascertain how long it took for food to pass through the stomachs of animals. Most of the cats that they placed in the box under the X-ray machine were amiable, purred when they were stroked, and food passed through their stomachs in a normal healthy way.

But the occasional puss they encountered did not adjust happily to participating in experimental work and exhibited all the signs of rage when it was confined to the box for its X-rays. It was observed that as long as a cat was angry, all movements in its stomach ceased, and only began again when the cat could be appeased.

PLACID PUSS: *Her anger gave clue to psychosomatic medicine.*

Further studies soon showed that the emotional states of fear and rage are associated with a great many other changes in the body. Not only do the intestinal movements cease but the blood pressure is elevated, the heart beats faster, sweat glands secrete, sugar is poured into the blood from the liver and muscles, the blood vessels supplying muscles dilate, a relative insensitivity to pain develops, and blood clots more quickly. In general, all these changes that occur under conditions of an emotional state are designed to supercharge the body temporarily so that if the emotion is fear one can run away faster, or if the emotion is rage, fight harder.

Whereas the bodily changes instituted by an emotional state are theoretically helpful in assisting individuals to cope with emergencies, prolonged or chronic emotional states, by more or less persistently disrupting the normal functioning of many parts of the body, can do a great deal of harm. That there must be something about civilized society that is conducive to the development of chronic emotional states is indicated by the fact that the symptoms generated by them are driving increasingly large numbers of people to doctors.

■ Diamond-pointed drills which cut down the minutes of agony in the dental chair have been developed by a Cleveland dentist, Dr. Joseph Gage. They cut four times as fast as the ordinary drills, have tiny chips of diamond which do the dirty work.

NOW IN CANADA—Time-Master

Amazing NEW invention for dictation!

The revolutionary idea that took U.S. offices by storm!

Here's Time-Master . . . the easiest to use dictating machine ever made!

Having wooed and won executives and secretaries all over the States, Time-Master comes to Canada . . . to relieve bosses and their right-hand-gals now tied down by old-hat dictating methods.

Cuts costs—increases productivity!

Time-Master is the most sense-making and economical dictating machine yet. It's electronic, light, compact, desk-drawer size . . . and uses a mailable, fileable *plastic belt!* (Memobelt)

Clearest recording and reproduction, easiest back-spacing and place-finding ever devised!

Doubting Thomas—see for yourself!

See how Time-Master can give your dictation *wings!* Let us give you a free demonstration of this exciting new machine. Or if you prefer, we'll send you complete Time-Master literature.

Learn all about this revolution-on-a-desk-top right away . . . use this coupon *now!*

DICTAPHONE

ELECTRONIC DICTATION

Only Dictaphone Corporation makes Dictaphone machines (*Trademark Registered)*

Dictaphone Corporation Limited, Dept. SN-102B
629 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

☐ Please send literature on the new Time-Master.

☐ Please show me the new Time-Master.

Name_____

Company_____

Address_____

City_____ Prov._____

For Fine Service and Such—Fly Royal Dutch . . .

Fly KLM to

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

FROM MONTREAL, VIA AMSTERDAM

Superb service, delicious food, plus Constellation speed and comfort make KLM the choice of experienced travelers. Until April 1st enjoy special low 60-day rates from Montreal to all Europe. For example:

GENEVA .....$561.00 PARIS $537.30
FRANKFORT ...$564.50 ROME $636.80

Similar savings on fares to other European cities, South Africa, Middle and Far East.

TWICE WEEKLY FLIGHTS TO VENEZUELA VIA CURACAO

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or KLM Royal Dutch Airlines

International Aviation Building, Montreal, UNiversity 2685; Atlas Building, 350 Bay St., Toronto, WAverley 9973.

WORLD'S FIRST AIRLINE 1919-1950

KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES

RENT A NEW CAR IN BRITAIN

Self-drive or Chauffeur-driven

- 4-5 seater Sedans for self-drive—15 cents a mile.
- 5-6 seater Limousines with chauffeur — 23 cents a mile subject to nominal daily minimum mileage).
- Gasoline and Insurance in Great Britain included.
- No restrictions on purpose, period or distance.
- Car can meet you on arrival anywhere in Britain.
- Tours throughout Britain planned to meet your needs.
- Chauffeur-guide tours in Europe.

Make your reservation now at any Hertz station.

GODFREY DAVIS LIMITED

Europe's Largest Car Hire Organisation

7 ECCLESTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND

Hertz Licensees for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Each Week

SATURDAY NIGHT

brings you unbiased interpretations of National and World news, reported from the *Canadian* viewpoint.

travel

EATING AGAIN

HEREWITH a couple more "tops" in Canadian restaurants (SN, Dec. 6) as listed in Duncan Hines' "Adventures in Good Eating."

TEA KETTLE INN in Calgary is one of first Canadian restaurants listed by Duncan Hines, back in early thirties. Oddly, since the Inn is definitely English in atmosphere, its reputation has been built on fried Southern American chicken and other Southern dishes; it does a tremendous trade in salads, too, makes a specialty of soups and desserts. Hot tomato bisque and chocolate sundae pie are most popular. Two years ago, Tea Kettle acquired The Carolina, where Southern dishes reign supreme.

MILDRED SNOWDEN

HORACE KING

President and General Manager is Horace King, National President of Canadian Restaurant Association last year: sister Mildred King Snowden is Director and Supervisor of Kitchens.

LA TOURAINE in Ottawa has one completely unusual attraction; a sulphur-crested white cockatoo presides over the red-painted bar. Elsewhere, Edwardian décor prevails in foyer's elegant Viennese glass chandelier; in restaurant's huge white dome, mirrored-to-ceiling end-wall with white-painted iron grill work.

Regular clients include PM St. Laurent, most of the Cabinet Ministers, foreign ambassadors and ministers. Three favorite recipes are: "Boola Boola" soup, devised by a famous New York chef to warm up football fans after a Yale-Harvard game and named after the song; grilled filet of beef, *pâté de foie gras* insert; breast of chicken Alexandor.

La Touraine is located in the brick-and-stone Roxborough apartments.

—Bill and Jean Newton

"COCKIE": *he's part of La Touraine.*

THROUGHOUT BRITAIN

47 HOTELS

Operated by The Hotels Executive British Transport

Wherever you travel in Britain, you'll find comfort, service and courtesy at these strategically situated hotels. Make them your headquarters for touring, sports, or business. To name a few . . . Gleneagles Hotel, Perthshire, for golf in its native Scottish setting . . . the Royal Station in historic York . . . the Welcombe, Stratford-upon-Avon, in the heart of the Shakespeare Country . . . the Caledonian and North British Hotels in romantic Edinburgh.

Secure your reservations in advance. *Further information available through your local* Travel Agent or from:

British Railways

TORONTO, ONTARIO
69 Yonge Street

"Safety Seal" ENVELOPES

We make envelopes for every need — write and tell us your requirements.

Ever-by NATIONAL PAPER GOODS LIMITED

HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver

Reserve now for Spring Delivery

Chinese Elm Hedge

will grow 2 feet first year — 25 plants sufficient for 25 feet (12 to 20 inches bushy) $2.98—seedlings 12 inches high $4.50 per 100 (plant 6 inches apart)

Giant Exhibition Peonies in colors red, white or pink, 3 for $1.89

Apple trees 3 feet high in varieties McIntosh, Spy, Delicious, 3 for $1.98

Plum trees 3 feet high in varieties Burbank and Lombard, 4 for $2.98.

Free Colour Garden Guide With Every Order

Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

Announcing the 1950 FRIGIDAIRE!

4 COMPLETELY NEW MODELS—AND FAMOUS COLD-WALL COOLING IS BACK!

YOU GET NEW BEAUTY

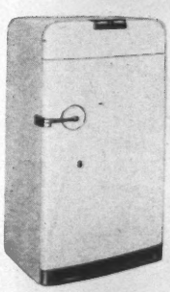
1. New styling inside and out — by Raymond Loewy.
2. New Target Door Latch with finger-tip action.
3. New streamlined design — finished in Durable Dulux.

YOU GET NEW CONVENIENCE

4. Extra storage space — in less kitchen space than before.
5. Extra-large frozen storage space — holds from .45 to 1.3 cubic feet.
6. Famous Quickube Ice Trays — trays slide out—cubes released instantly — no melting.
7. New aluminum rustproof shelves in two models — adjustable, sliding — more space between shelves.

New Outside!

Look What's New in refrigerator styling! From the attractive name-plate at the top to the modern recessed base, Frigidaire refrigerators again set new beauty standards. Note the Target Latch, the sleek new lines!



New Inside!

Frigidaire De Luxe Cold-Wall Model has full-width Super-Freezer Chest, Cold-Wall cooling, full-length door. Has 9.0 cu. ft. storage space, yet takes little more kitchen space than a 5 cu. ft. model of only a few years ago! Lustrous Ice-Blue trim — coolly, cleanly beautiful; adjustable and sliding aluminum shelves; twin extra-deep Hydrators; full-width plastic Chill Drawer; frozen storage capacity: 1.3 cubic feet.

Frigidaire Master Models gleam with new gold-and-white beauty. Two deep porcelain Hydrators; sliding porcelain Meat Storage Drawer; handy jack shelf. Two sizes: 7.6 cu. ft. and 9.2 cu. ft. Larger model has adjustable aluminum shelves. Frozen storage capacity: .55 and .84 cubic feet.

Frigidaire Standard Model is low in cost, yet has the Meter-Miser, Super-Freezer and the cabinet construction of higher-priced models. Other features include rust-resistant shelves, deep porcelain Hydrator. One size only: 6.0 cu. ft. Frozen storage capacity: .45 cubic feet.

Look at it Outside!
Look at it Inside!
You can't match a FRIGIDAIRE!

DE LUXE COLD-WALL MODEL is refrigerated by famous full-width Super-Freezer Chest and special Cold-Wall cooling unit in the walls.

MASTER AND STANDARD MODELS are refrigerated by the colder-than-ever Super-Freezer. Direct circulation of air provides safe cold from top to bottom.

New Extra-Deep Porcelain Twin Hydrators with durable transparent plastic covers in Master and De Luxe Cold-Wall Models — keep more fruit and vegetables fresh and crisp. Can be stacked to provide space for big items.

8. New, extra-deep porcelain Hydrators — for fruits and vegetables.
9. New Meat Storage Drawer with plastic trivet — in Master models.
10. New full-width plastic Chill Drawer in De Luxe Cold-Wall Model — for meat and ice cube storage, quick chilling of beverages.
11. New handy plastic Basket Drawer for small items — in De Luxe Cold-Wall Model.

YOU GET NEW ECONOMY — NEW DEPENDABILITY

12. New, improved Meter-Miser — makes more cold with no more current.
13. New improved insulation — keeps more cold in, more heat out.
14. Improved cabinet—sturdy, rugged one-piece steel construction — for longer life.
15. Freon-12 refrigerant — developed by Frigidaire and General Motors.
16. New sealed-in mechanism covered by 5-Year Protection Plan.

FRIGIDAIRE Refrigerator

MADE ONLY BY GENERAL MOTORS

This emblem on a Frigidaire refrigerator is your assurance of safe cold from top to bottom, lasting beauty, utmost convenience, proved economy features — plus General Motors dependability and Frigidaire's 30 years' experience in building more than 11½ million refrigerating units.

Visit your local Frigidaire Dealer: Or write Frigidaire Products of Canada, Limited, Leaside, Ontario, Dept. SN

by and large

■ Arguments as to whether a saucer or a barrel had been seen flying around Chester, NS, were climaxed by CNR agent S. E. Whitford who claims the "thing" was about the size of an ordinary pail which "burst into pieces about 100 yards distant, making a magnificent display of colors."

■ With dog license revenues down by $2,000, Toronto City Treasurer G. A. Lascelles said he was considering a proposal that the City engage retired policemen to make a house-to-house check. Con. Lamport said these policemen should be amputation cases—"if the dog bites a wooden leg it won't hurt." Con. Saunders said he once knew a policeman with a better idea. He did the rounds accompanied by a female dog.

■ Saving the country up north via Exercise Sweetbriar wasn't enough. Now the Canadian soldier is to be exposed to dehydrated foods. For two days dehydrated beets, cabbages, onions, turnips, potatoes will turn up in all messes. Advance army publicity intimates the vegetables will be very appetizing. Veterans remembering the wartime style sincerely hope the same.

■ From Ottawa comes the announcement that RCN cadets of the executive branch, the general list that makes up most of the officers, will in future train for four years at Canadian colleges and, on graduation, be commissioned as sub-lieutenants and sent to sea for 16 months on Canadian ships. This is in line with recommendations of the Mainguy Royal Commission's report last fall. Rounding off training with two or three years with the Royal Navy and consequent adoption—inadvertently or otherwise—of an English accent is no more.

■ Nine years ago Detective Jean Tasse of Montreal spent some months locating a 14-year-old girl. He told her to come to him for advice at any time. Once when she lost her job she came to Tasse and he got her another. A few weeks ago she got married and Tasse was best man. The one remaining problem was that the bridegroom had no job. Tasse got him one.

■ A private car was towed away from a Toronto street and police at first thought it was a new dodge by car thieves. But the owner telephoned shortly afterwards to have the search called off; the truck driver was no thief, he was merely acting for a finance company.

Dominion Bridge Company has been filling the requirements of warehouse steel purchasers for many years. Much of our ability to meet their needs is based on the widespread location of the Company's Warehouses. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia they are strategically located to give prompt service for all orders—however large or small. Call your nearest Dominion Bridge warehouse at one of the addresses given below.

PRINCIPAL STOCKS

Beams . . . Channels . . . Angles and other structural shapes . . . Plates (structural, floor, tank, flange quality, fire box and abrasion resisting) . . . Sheets . . . Hot Rolled Bars . . . Cold Drawn Bars . . . Welding Rods . . . Bolts and Rivets (this item in some areas only).

OUR WESTERN BRANCHES STOCK:

All above items, also Reinforcing Bars and accessories . . . Boiler Tubes . . . Mine rails and accessories.

OTHER SPECIALIZED SUPPLIES FOR LOCAL INDUSTRIES

WAREHOUSE DIVISION
DOMINION BRIDGE
COMPANY LIMITED

OTHER DIVISIONS: Platework, Boiler, Structural, Mechanical

Warehouses at:
VANCOUVER, CALGARY, EDMONTON, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, OTTAWA, MONTREAL
Assoc. Company Warehouses at: **SAULT STE. MARIE, AMHERST**

then and now

Appointment

Arthur G. Penny, Editor-in-Chief of *The Quebec Chronicle - Telegraph* for 33 years, is leaving journalism to become Private Secretary of the Executive Council of Quebec. (See Press, page 27).

Retirements

Archibald Spire, head of the Communications Department at Canada House, London, after continuous service in the office of the High Commissioner, since Jan. 1, 1901, the day before Queen Victoria died.

Bishop E. H. Knowles of the Anglican diocese of Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan; on April 30 after 44 years in the ministry.

Deaths

George Moore, 84, organizer of Poppy Day in Canada and well-known friend of veterans; in Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, after a long illness.

Richard Tattersall, Toronto organist for 40 years, former teacher and examiner at the Royal Conservatory of Music; in Toronto after a long illness.

Edgar Bickerton, 73, pioneer contractor who helped build many of BC's biggest steel structures; in Vancouver.

Col. Dan McLean, 82, farmer, businessman and former Mayor of Winnipeg. In 1914 he organized the 106th Light Infantry and in 1921 reorganized and commanded the Winnipeg Light Infantry Militia.

Herbert (Lefty) Appleton, 76, one-time star pitcher of the old Kingston Ponies; in Kingston General Hospital.

William Copp, 86, President of Copp Clark Co., Ltd.; in Toronto. For 57 years Mr. Copp had been member of the book publishing firm which his late father founded 110 years ago.

Dr. Gordon Hyland, 63, prominent Toronto Red Cross executive.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

LACE IS FOR EVENING ELEGANCE

LACE was first used on collars and cuffs, the visible parts of linen underwear. In the second half of the sixteenth century cuffs and handkerchiefs were bordered with scalloped lace, which softened the heavy brocades of rich dress. Queens, princesses and court ladies vied with one another in the elegance of their lace collars and lace ruffs.

Catherine de Medici, as pictured by an unknown master, wore a highly propped collar which framed face and shoulders. Mary Stuart in portraits of the same period is pictured either with a standing-off shoulder-collar, or with a double row of lace on a closely fitting small collar.

This season lace again adds its unmistakable note of elegance to the evening scene. Typical of the manner of its use is the dress shown on this page. Entire bodice is of imported white lace, over a full black taffeta skirt of the 1950 formal length. Maurice Rentner, distinguished American designer, tops it with a bow-bolero.

HOW TO IRRITATE MEN

by Thaddeus Kay

"YOU HAVE chosen an ideal morning for the interview," Mrs. Mary Smith — recently selected by unanimous male vote as Canada's Most Irritating Woman — told me as she showed me into the comfortable living room of her home. "Only last night I achieved my finest effort to date."

"What was that?" I asked with quickening interest, producing pencil and paper and preparing to take notes of our talk. I headed for the nearest easy chair.

"Oh, don't sit there," Mrs. Smith warned me quickly. As I hesitated in mid-air, she explained, "Most of my furniture is very valuable antique, and the rest has been recently recovered. I never allow my husband to sit on any of it."

"I see," I said, making a note. "Will it be all right if I stand over there by the mantelpiece?"

"Quite all right," Mrs. Smith replied, "so long as you don't smoke and scatter ashes all over everything."

I HASTILY returned my cigarettes to my pocket. "How fortunate that Mr. Smith doesn't smoke," I said.

"Oh, but he does," Mrs. Smith said. "I permit him to do that. Though of course not in the house," she added.

I made another note. "You were mentioning something about your finest effort," I reminded her, standing uncomfortably but expectantly there by the mantelpiece.

Mrs. Smith nodded enthusiastically. "I'm sure you'll agree that it was a masterpiece. You may remember that there was some sort of boxing match broadcast last night."

"I heard it," I said. "The best fight in years."

"Was it?" Mrs. Smith asked coldly. "I don't approve of boxing, or of any other sport, for that matter. I always make Mr. Smith take me to the opera. Nevertheless, my husband had asked a few friends in to listen to the broadcast."

"That was courageous . . ." I began, and then I amended hurriedly, "I mean, that was generous of you."

"YOU don't think I let them listen to it, do you?" Mrs. Smith asked, with evident surprise. "Of course not."

"You refused to let them turn on the fight?" I inquired, making copious notes.

Mrs. Smith sneered. "I am never so obvious as that," she said. A cool smile of triumphant recollection crossed her face. "No, I merely called a woman friend on the telephone. During the most exciting moments of the bout, I asked my husband to turn the radio down. When he had it so low that they could barely hear it, I complained that it was still too loud. They had to turn it right off."

"What did you and your friend talk about?" I asked.

"Neighborhood gossip," Mrs. Smith said, "and clothes."

"Mrs. Smith," I said, "my editor has asked me to obtain from you any advice you would care to give other Canadian girls and women on How To Irritate Men."

"It's a very broad field," Mrs. Smith remarked thoughtfully.

"I know that," I said, "but surely as a leading expert you could give our readers valuable advice."

"There are so many different ways," Mrs. Smith mused.

"Some general advice, perhaps," I suggested encouragingly.

"OF COURSE, there *are* certain broad principles," Mrs. Smith admitted. "Never be on time. Always keep men waiting."

"You feel that that is important?" I asked, with pencil poised.

"Essential," Mrs. Smith said. "Once, before we were married, I kept Mr. Smith waiting an hour and a half."

"You wanted to be certain you looked your best?"

"No," Mrs. Smith said. "I was arranging my corsage so that it would be in the way when we danced, and my hair so that it would come down if he attempted to put his arm around me."

"You went dancing nevertheless?"

"No," Mrs. Smith said. "Since he had made arrangements and reservations, I decided that I wasn't in the mood for dancing. I wanted to see a movie. A love picture. Mr. Smith has always hated love pictures."

"You held hands?" I asked knowingly.

MRS. SMITH snorted. "All Mr. Smith held was my purse, hat, coat, gloves, and umbrella."

"How could Mr. Smith see the picture, with all that on his lap?" I asked.

"It wasn't necessary for him to see it," Mrs. Smith replied. "Fortunately, I had seen it before, and I was able throughout the picture to tell him what would happen next."

"You feel that movie plots are a valuable aid in irritating men, Mrs. Smith?"

"Soap operas are better," she informed me. "Each night when Mr. Smith comes home tired from the office I am able to tell him the latest and most horrible developments in no less than eleven soap operas. He hates it."

"Eleven," I repeated, making a note of the number. Then something occurred to me. "You allow Mr. Smith to escape for eight hours each day to his office?"

"He doesn't escape, exactly," Mrs. Smith said, giving me a smile that made me shudder. "I manage to call him three or four times a day in connection with some minor household matter. I am becoming quite expert at knowing when he will be in important conferences," she added proudly.

"Mr. Smith never works late at the office?" I asked.

"No more often than he has to," Mrs. Smith said, "because I call him and accuse him of staying for reasons other than business."

"You have grounds for suspecting this?" I asked.

Mrs. Smith snorted. "What point would there be in calling him if I thought there was anything to it?" she asked. "No, whenever I accuse Mr. Smith of infidelity, I always assure myself beforehand that there is no basis whatsoever for my charges."

That struck me as a good point for our readers, and I made a careful note of it.

"WOULD you say," Mrs. Smith," I asked next, "that a married woman has more opportunities to irritate men than a single woman has?"

Mrs. Smith nodded eagerly. "Infinitely more," she agreed. "The more time, the more opportunities." Her face fell a little as she thought of something. "Of course, a married woman doesn't have the chance to irritate as *many* men, but she can concentrate on the man she has."

"In what ways?" I asked, seeking to draw her out.

"In innumerable ways," Mrs. Smith said, a note of excitement coming into her voice. "Just consider the opportunities offered by one room alone, the bathroom. A really expert woman will squeeze the toothpaste tube from the top, use her husband's razor for cutting wire, spill powder on the basin, put up towels for guests only, and hang stockings on all the racks. She will clutter up the medicine cabinet with . . ."

"YOU'RE going a little too fast for me, Mrs. Smith," I said, struggling to keep up with her.

"The clever wife can go to bed looking like something out of a Boris Karloff movie," Mrs. Smith continued breathlessly, paying me no attention. "She can smear her face with gooey cold cream, booby-trap her hair with sharp-edged curlers, and . . ."

"I'm way behind, Mrs. Smith," I protested feebly.

"She can mislay parts of the evening paper, give away her husband's favorite old clothes, compare his manners unfavorably with those of her current movie hero, interrupt his best stories in company. She can . . ."

The point of my pencil broke.

"Mrs. Smith," I said in a loud voice, "I am grateful to you for giving me so much of your valuable time. I am sure that our readers will profit from your excellent advice."

"She can insist on going with him whenever he buys new clothes. She can ask his opinion on her hats, and then not listen to it. She can make him carry awkward parcels on the street . . ."

"GOOD-BYE, Mrs. Smith," I said, "and thank you again."

Mrs. Smith looked up. "Are you going?" she asked.

"I'm afraid I must," I said. "I only have a few minutes to reach my office."

"Then will you wait just one moment?" she asked.

I waited. Mrs. Smith left the room, to return half an hour later with a large bundle wrapped in a soiled sheet.

"I wonder if you'd mind dropping these in at the laundry for me," she said. "It's just three blocks down, on the left."

Concerning Food:

Square Cuts

IN THE DAYS when travel was less casual it wasn't unusual to return from visiting Cousin Amelia with one or two new cookie recipes to startle both friends and relations. Today, with wide circulation of women's magazines and excellent cook books, there is small chance of producing anything too different. But you can ring changes on tried and true recipes.

Frosted Brownies

These favorites of long standing are loaded with calories.

Melt 4 oz. (4 squares) unsweetened chocolate and 2/3 cup soft butter in top part of double boiler over hot water. Remove from heat and add 1½ cups fruit sugar and 3 eggs beaten. Combine thoroughly. Fold in 1½ cups sifted pastry or cake flour, 1 cup chopped filberts and 1 tsp. vanilla. Pour into greased 9x9 or 7x11 cake tin and bake in 325°F oven for 25 minutes. When cold frost top with plain butter icing (2 tbsp. butter, 2 tbsp. cream, ½ tsp. vanilla and 1 cup sifted confectioner's sugar). Dribble 1 square melted unsweetened chocolate over the top of the butter icing. Cut into squares. Yield: 3 doz.

Walnut Squares

These are related to the shortbread family. While less glamorous in appearance than some other cookies they make for good eating.

- 1 cup soft butter (½ vegetable shortening or margarine may be used)
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 1 egg yolk
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 2 cups sifted bread flour
- ½ tsp. baking soda
- 1 tsp. cinnamon

Cream butter, add sugar, egg yolk and vanilla. Beat well and then add the flour, soda and cinnamon which have been sifted together. Mix thoroughly. Turn dough into greased 9x13 tin and spread. Cover with wax paper, place another pan over it and press the mixture down evenly. Remove tin and paper and brush surface with slightly beaten egg white. Sprinkle with 1 cup chopped walnuts using hand to press nuts down a little. Bake in 325°F oven 35-40 minutes. Cut into squares immediately on removing tin from oven and remove when cold. Yield: 4 doz. medium squares.

Butterscotch Squares

Melt ½ cup butter and add ½ tsp. vanilla. Mix together 1 cup brown sugar (firmly packed), 1 tsp. baking powder and 2 cups quick cooking oats. Add to butter, mix thoroughly and place in ungreased cake tins. You will need three 8x8 tins or an equivalent area and pat the mixture to cover. Bake in 375°F oven for 8-10 minutes until a golden brown. The mixture will appear "liquid" so you will have to rely on color and time to determine the doneness. Allow to cool for 5 minutes. Then mark and cut while warm with a sharp knife, loosening the outer edges. Allow to cool thoroughly before removing. Yield: 3 doz. squares.

The New "Langburne" Look In Fine Tailored Suits

Designed to please the most discriminating . . superbly tailored with finesse . . and in materials which have made "Langburne" a cherished name with the well-dressed woman of Canada. The models illustrated give but a glimpse of the lithe-lined simplicity of the new suits and the perfect new short coat designed especially to complement them.

IN TORONTO - MONTREAL - QUEBEC - WINNIPEG

HOLT RENFREW & CO. LIMITED

And in one leading store in every city from coast to coast.

THE HOUSE OF LANGBURNE, 1470 Peel Street, Montreal

EATON'S

Frocks as lovable as an Easter Bunny

Tiny frocks of frills and smocking in nylon, in rayon, in silk . . . dainty as Spring's first flowers and pretty as a fluffy white cloud. There's no "magic" to finding them in the enchanting collection at EATON'S

Distaff:

IT'S A BOY

NINE pounds and nine ounces took Vancouver's **Peggy Hassard** (Mrs. Arthur Hill) away from the BBC airwaves in London. It's a boy, named Olin Douglas. Peggy won't be doing any more shows for a few months but plans later to resume her flourishing radio career. Papa Arthur is acting on West End stage between television and radio appearances.

■ **Miss Esther Botting** retired recently from *The Montreal Daily Star* where, for almost 40 years, she had reported the city's club activities. The various women's clubs honored her with a luncheon at the Mount Royal, sponsored by the first Club she had contacted when she began her reporting, the Montreal Women's Club.

■ At the recent opening of the new 800-picture exhibit of contemporary Canadian art at the 50th Anniversary show, the Toronto Art Gallery, there were a number of husband-and-wife teams represented, including sculptor **Jean Horne** and husband Cleeve, **B. Cogill Haworth** and husband Peter, **Kathleen Daly** and husband George Pepper — all of Toronto; and **Bess Harris** and husband Lorne, Vancouver.

■ In Winnipeg a group of artists who have formed the Winnipeg Art League held their first exhibition. One of the oils, a portrait of Conductor Walter Kaufmann of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, was by **Gilda Fluegert.** Two pieces of sculpture were also shown by **Esther Hasel** and **Helen Kohuska.**

■ Back in Ottawa after her recent 27,000 mile jaunt, **Mrs. "Mike" Pearson** is entertaining friends with envious peeks at the many souvenirs of her five-week trip with her External-Affairs-Minister husband to the Commonwealth Conference at Colombo, Ceylon.

MRS. "MIKE" PEARSON

■ The Canadian Dietetic Association has announced through its President, **Margaret Clark** of Ottawa, that a foundation fund is being set up as a memorial to two of Canada's pioneers in dietetics, the late **Violet Ryley** and the late **Kathleen Jeffs.** The memorial will take the form of an annual lecture at the CDA convention by persons prominent in the nutrition field.

■ The Committee for Survival of French Culture in America has awarded the Order of French Fidelity to three Canadians, including **Madame Eva Thibaudeau** of Montreal.

■ Torontonian **Jeanie Hersenhoren,** wife of Conductor Sammy, has forsaken the musical world for the moment while she makes her first Toronto stage appearance in the Central Ontario Regional Festival. Jeanie has recently been made a Governess of the Dominion Drama Festival.

the lighter side

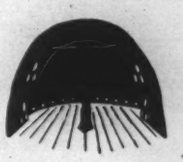
Pageants and Prohibition

by Mary Lowrey Ross

WHEN I hear of the difficulties that beauty contest promoters are having these days I am reminded of the first great beauty contest held in Toronto back in the Twenties.

It was sponsored by a cosmetic company, which engaged Rudolph Valentino to act as judge and to put in a few words for the company's chief product, a home mud-pack. The project created a good deal of advance excitement, for both beauty contests and mud-packs were new at the time and Rudolph Valentino was at the height of his career.

The Valentino private car pulled into the station late in the afternoon. A large crowd had gathered to greet the great man, who stayed in his car and pulled down the blinds. The crowd milled around goodnaturedly for an hour or so and then went uptown to wait for the evening show. Nobody thought of going home.



By eight o'clock the Arena was completely filled and the contestants had gathered in the centre of the floor. Anyone who regarded herself as sufficiently presentable to be judged by Valentino turned up, wearing the best she had or could borrow. There were rumors that one of the contestants had false teeth and even rumors that one of them was noticeably pregnant, but because of the crowd it was impossible to get near enough to verify the reports. From a distance there was nothing, including beauty, to distinguish the contestants from anybody else.

AT 8.45 Valentino appeared with his wife, Natacha Rambova. Mrs. Valentino was very beautiful and though Valentino, seen close at hand, looked less impressive than his pictures, he made a sufficiently splendid appearance on the floor, in a toreador suit of black and scarlet. The Valentinos danced a tango briefly, and Valentino, sounding perfunctory and indignant, paid the necessary tribute to his sponsor's mud-pack. After that the contestants were assembled and he went down the line, eliminating right and left. In half an hour the winner had been selected and the contest was over. The beauty queen was rushed off to be photographed, the other candidates disappeared into the crowd and the Valentinos vanished.

The crowd was now left with nothing to do. This was during the dry era and Prohibition had eliminated the night-life of the city as relentlessly as a curfew bell. It is probable that many of the people who attended the Beauty Contest hadn't been downtown since Armistice Night and now that they had come out at last they didn't want to go home. So as many of them as possible crowded into the nearest big hotel. One group organized an impromptu beauty contest of its own. The rest danced.

THEY danced all night long. There was a rumor that the hotel was serving liquor but if this were the case nothing more than the rumor reached the press table. Actually the crowd didn't need alcohol, for spirits that have been kept under too long can be more volatile and heady, once they emerge, than anything that comes out of a bottle. They went on dancing tirelessly and endlessly and when the floor became hopelessly crowded some of them danced on the tables. The noise was stupendous and everyone was perfectly happy, perfectly goodnatured and perfectly obstinate. They would do anything in reason but they wouldn't go home.

It may be that the beauty contest is an exotic bloom that flourishes only in dry soil. At any rate beauty pageants have declined steadily in popularity with the wet years. When the much publicized Miss Canada Pageant was held last year, less than a thousand spectators turned up to look at it. The standards were far more rigid now, and the sponsor insisted that each contestant must have some special gift in addition to her beauty—she must be able to sing, to dance, to recite, to play a musical instrument.

Even this didn't help, for the Bell Song from "Lakmé" has probably driven more people away from beauty contests than it has ever attracted and a leaky cornet is still a leaky cornet to the ear, even when played by a beautiful girl.

"People will turn out to beauty pageants," said Mr. Radcliffe Weaver, sponsor of the Miss Canada Pageant, "if we have better promotion and pageantry, splendid pageantry."

The bleak truth is that people will turn out to a beauty pageant only if they have nothing else to do.

The beauty contest acted as a sort of substitute intoxicant during the Prohibition period, and so, perhaps, did Rudolph Valentino. Valentino has gone and the beauty contest may follow him in time, unless Mr. Weaver and other enthusiasts are willing to throw themselves into the temperance movement and bring back the Great Dry Era.

Their Cork-Tips make smoking Cleaner
CRAVEN 'A' VIRGINIA
• For me, it's Craven 'A' always—with their superfine quality—with the clean convenience of their cork tips—and all their superb flavour, so smooth, fresh and enjoyable all the time. No wonder they're world famous!
CRAVEN "A" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
CRAVEN "A" 20
Craven 'A' will not affect the throat
The largest-selling Cork Tipped cigarette in the world!
CRAVEN PLAIN — WITHOUT CORK TIPS — SAME FINE QUALITY AS CRAVEN 'A'

Coveted "Break" For Canadian Ballerina

Gracing SN's cover next week, for the issue with the story "Ottawa: Nicely Seasoned," is lucky, talented Jean Stoneham, twenty-year-old prima ballerina of the Ottawa Ballet Company. She was recently accepted by directors of Sadler's Wells Ballet for their London school this year after they saw her dance in a film of the Dominion Drama Festival.

Fashions:

Figure It Out

by Margaret Ness

FASHIONABLY, waistlines may be "Empire" high or 1920's low, but the corset industry goes on forever. Fundamentally, the couturier needs the corsetiere.

The female form has always been moulded to the prevailing concept of beauty, except among primitive and savage races. Some sort of restriction has resulted in many and varying silhouettes from the moulded, tubular look of ancient, athletic Grecian women, who banded their breasts and waists for support and wore loose-flowing draperies, to the hour-glass figure of Charles Dana Gibson's wasp-waisted girls, who wore straight front corsets that shaped them as though bustled.

1900—Gibson Girl figure.

Corsets, in some form or other, have been a female need through the centuries but, like the Chinese binding of feet, were, in the early days, more often harmful than healthful. They were confining, rigid and tortured the body into fashionable silhouettes never intended by Nature. So it isn't odd that it should be two American doctors who, in 1874, revolutionized the corset business. Doctors Lucien and I. DeVer Warner were so critical of the corsets worn by their women patients that they decided to construct a corset "on physiological principles which should preserve the natural grace and beauty of the form, without detriment to health or comfort."

Their "Health" corset was so popular that in ten years they had the largest corset factory in the world. Corsets were now sold openly in stores but there were no fitting rooms; rarely was a corset fitting given even in the most exclusive shops. The Doctors hit on the idea of sending three skilled corset fitters across the country, to persuade merchants that fitting rooms were necessary, to train buyers and salesgirls how to fit corsets. Today it is a thriving business in itself.

Today the smart woman puts herself in the hands of an expert saleswoman. She knows that there is a garment for her figure type; that because she is tall does not necessarily mean a long garment—she may have long legs but a short body; that in fitting, it is important to sit down to see whether garment pushes bust up or lets lower thigh bulge out; that the cup dimensions are of utmost importance.

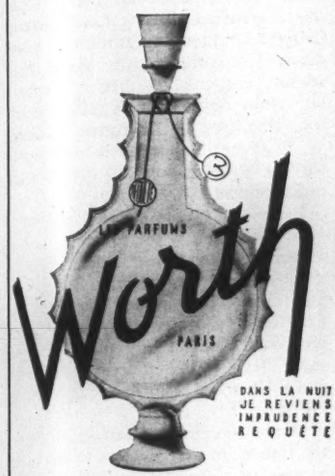
But in those earlier days there was just the corset, anchored at the waist, and a "corset cover" top. Then at the turn of the century the revolutionary idea of "hose supporters" was born. The side hips of the corset were extended down past curve of hip and hose supporters added. Tight lacing was no longer necessary to keep the garment in place; it was anchored down to the stocking.

In 1902 France put the brassiere on the market. Now the completely corseted figure wore a corset and a brassiere. And dancing Mrs. Vernon Castle came out flatly in favor of corsets; said they were really more comfortable than none at all. The corset industry zoomed.

But the corset was practically a strait-jacket of cloth and boning. The early whalebone that often broke had given way to rust-proof steel. Even then the corset was too tight in the waist, too tight on the hips. The boyish figure was born in rebellion. Some

NEW
MONT ROSA
EVERBEARING RUNNERLESS
DWARF BUSH
STRAWBERRY
Fruits from seed the first year: easily grown. Bush form, about one foot high. No runners. Hardy perennial. Bears abundantly from early summer till killing frost. Has an intense luscious flavor and aroma like that of wild strawberry; rich and juicy. Neat compact bushy growth makes it highly ornamental as well as valuable in vegetable, fruit or flower garden, borders etc. A showy pot plant too. Though smaller than commercial strawberries Mont Rosa is the largest fruiting of any variety we know from seed, surpassing the popular solemacher and similar types. Its unique bush form and exquisite flavor place it in a class by itself for every home garden. Seed supply is limited. Order early. (Pkt. 25c) (3 pkts. 50c) postpaid.
FREE OUR BIG 1950 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK now
DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

AN
EXQUISITE
Easter
GIFT



EAU DE COLOGNE
SACHETS—PERFUMES

NOW YOU CAN HAVE THE BEAUTY OF MUSKOKA MAPLES IN YOUR OWN BACK GARDEN

We have a limited stock of Maple Rubrum (Muskoka Red Strain). Strong healthy trees—nursery grown with well developed root systems. They will bring to your own home all the brilliant beauty of the Autumn landscape. Gorgeous — lasting colours. Trees supplied in 8' to 10' sizes. We offer the finest ornamental trees for small garden or lawn planting.

Write for Free Planting Booklet

STONE & WELLINGTON
"The Fonthill Nurseries"
49 Wellington St. E. Toronto
EL. 7016

Advertising and Publication Printing
★
Saturday Night Press
Ad. 7361

blamed the war, increased activity of women, the suffragette movement. Actually it was a return to the ancient Grecian mode; but the flappers of the 20's strapped down their breasts and their hips, crowded the flesh into the waistline. Black doom descended upon the corset industry.

In the hour of need came the answer—the corselette. This one-piece garment could be designed either for freedom or rigid control. But still the individual figure types were not taken into account. Women were expected to fit themselves to their garments. Then in 1930 Half-Sizes were marketed. The short, average woman came into her own. Women were now conscious that there was a garment for them. They began to consult the corset department clerks. Fittings became important. However, the great feminine gesture of the day was still pulling down the garment. But relief was in sight—the 2-way stretch.

By this time women were wanting to look like women again and busts were back in favor. This led to the innovation of the alphabet brassiere:—A, for small bust; B, for average; C, heavy; D, very heavy. This type of brassiere is now found in all makes; simplifies figure difficulties. And for those who needed a little assist, in came the "gay deceivers," impudently advertised by the slogan "We Fix Flats."

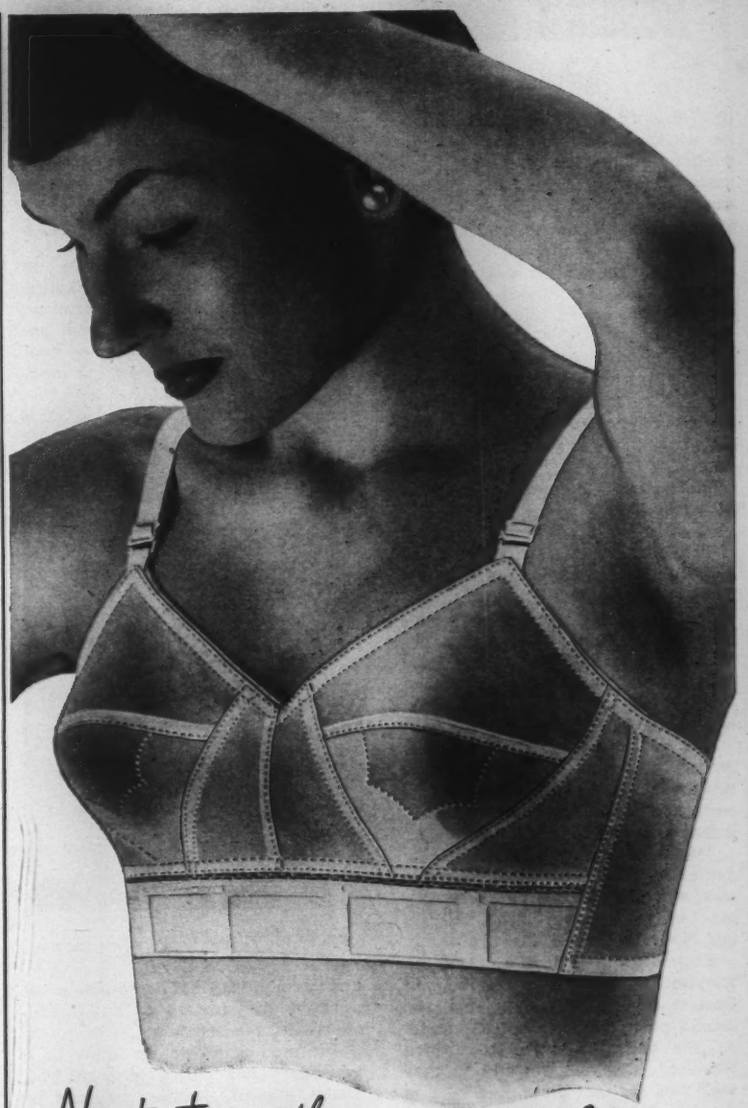
In 1938 Paris introduced the waist-whittling corset to round out the hips; it didn't take. The war froze curves; uniforms made it smart to be broad-shouldered; waistlines, for the first time in many a year, were natural. After the war The New Look was upon us and again the corset business kept step with fashion, moulding curves and hugging waistlines.

1923—boyish form flapper.

This year, as always, your foundation garment is your first Spring requisite. It should be bought before you even think of your Spring suit or your print dress. Let your corset fitter select your garment; she knows that all the new ones will help give you that modified 1920 look, the slightly boyish figure, the slightly lower waistline, the slightly less "busty" look.

Your good fitter will know what type of garment is best for you; best for every day, best for sports, best for evening when you want to look your glamorous best and to heck with support!

The corset business is getting to be big business in Canada. The output has more than tripled in the last 20 years: back in 1929 the industry produced $4,219,019 worth of corsets, girdles, brassieres and upped output in 1948 to $15,486,766. Quebec has 16 establishments; Ontario, 21. The Quebec firms are much more frank about what they actually are than are the Ontario ones; 13 Quebec firms use such words as corsets or brassieres in company name; only three Ontario ones come out so boldly.



Next-to-nothing... Next-to You...

NATURE'S RIVAL*

NYLON-BRA (STYLE NO. 22-95 IN WHITE ONLY)

Feels like nothing on earth, this breeze-weight nylon bra—and to wear one is to know that strength and firm support do *not* depend on heavy, binding fabrics. Note the additional support and uplift under the bust—the exclusive STA-DOWN-BAND, lightly boned, elasticized, non-rolling. *Ask your corsetière to measure you for perfect fit and correct cup size.*

Parisian
CORSET MFG. CO. LTD.
QUEBEC · MONTREAL · TORONTO

*TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

sports

UPHILL BONSPIEL

IN THE YEAR 1759, curling interest in Canada centred about the competitions on the ice of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. The players were soldiers of General Wolfe's army, seeking a little relaxation after the capture of the town. They were the first curlers Canada—or North America, for that matter—had ever seen. They were far from being the last.

The sporting descendants of the General's men who met at Vancouver last week to compete for the Dominion championship and the Macdonald's Brier represented every province but Newfoundland. Next year Newfoundland will compete, the problem of scheduling 11 rinks being solved by giving each a bye.

The bonspiel opened before some 3,000 spectators, whose smoking and overall warmth soon caused a light haze to fall over the rink. Competitors did not seem to mind this, nor even the faint fog which greeted the early-comers, but some complained that the ice in the unheated arena was a trifle uncertain.

The end of the first day's play saw defending champion Manitoba with two straight losses, while Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia all stood undefeated in two rounds.

Manitoba came back the following day to take two rounds, but Ontario also won two, as did Northern Ontario to gain second place. Alberta and Nova Scotia both lost two.

Excitement reached a peak on Wednesday morning, when the two Ontario representatives, in first and second place, met in the fifth round. At the end of the match, which Northern Ontario won 11-5, they were tied for first place, and later in the day each squad won again. Thursday, the closing day, with three rounds scheduled, told the story.

On the final day, while Ontario was defeating New Brunswick but losing to Quebec and Alberta, Northern Ontario was losing to Manitoba but winning from Nova Scotia and British Columbia. It was an uphill victory for 48-year-old Tom Ramsay, a gold mine inspector in Kirkland Lake, Ont., competing in his third dominion championship. It was the first triumph for Northern Ontario in the history of the Brier.

ICE SPECTACLE

PUFFING OUT its feathers in glamorous array, the Toronto Skating Club is sending 350 of its members to the ice this week in its 38th annual carnival in the Maple Leaf Gardens. The originator of the modern ice carnival, the Toronto show is a happy combination of the professional and the beginner.

SKATER *Belita: she also dances.*

Featured artist of the show is a winsome young (25) English girl who skates, dances, swims, and stars in movies. To her family she is Belita Gladys Lyne Jepson-Turner; to the entertainment world she is simply Belita, heralded as the most talented girl in the business. She began skating at the age of four and soon gained widespread recognition as both skater and ballet dancer.

She has appeared with Noel Coward, Dolin, Kenny Baker, Patricia Morrison, Barry Sullivan, Bonita Granville, Johnny Weismuller, Franchot Tone and Charles Laughton in her star-spangled flight through ice shows, ballets, aquacades and movies.

Susanne Morrow, lady figure skating champion of Canada; Sheldon Galbraith, outstanding performer and coach of Barbara Ann Scott; Barbara Gratton, junior lady figure skating champion of Canada and sister Elizabeth, the runner-up; Andra McLaughlin, from the New York Skating Club; Andrea Kekessy and Nigel Stephens, an Ottawa team—these and hundreds of others are presenting a glorious spectacle on ice.

HOME OF CHAMPIONS

AGAIN this winter the youthful speedskaters from the North Shore pulp and paper town of Dalhousie, NB, are dominating the Maritime Provinces meets. The little community (population: 5,200) is consistently making a better showing than the combined opposition from a region with well over 1,000,000 people.

In the most recent meet—the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Indoor Championships at Dalhousie—the home town speedsters captured seven out of 12 titles, including both the senior men's and senior women's crowns.

Dalhousie can stake a strong claim to being Canada's outstanding sports community of its size. Its skaters, class for class, are confident they can break the tape ahead of a team from any other Canadian centre — including Toronto or Montreal. Four hundred of the 750 boys in the town play on hockey teams—a proportion which is thought to be not excelled anywhere in the world. Swimming, basketball, softball, track sports, skiing have been organized on a similar scale by the Juvenile Recreation Association. As a result, Dalhousie has no juvenile delinquency.

The streamlined swiftness and competitive know-how of Dalhousie's skaters is a bit humiliating to Saint John, once internationally famed as the home of ice champions. Saint John has some up-and-coming blade artists, but every year, for the last four winters, the Dalhousie contingent has been skating off with the lion's share of honors.

Not that Saint John is a jealous rival. On the contrary, the port city has a great admiration for the clean-living, sportsmanlike group who come down from the North Shore each winter, and it gives their triumphs a big hand. Saint John is rather proud, too, that one of its former citizens, W. E. (Pete) Petersen, is responsible for the development of speedskating in Dalhousie.

Petersen, a tall, slender, fair-complexioned man, is the town clerk. Not a racing skater himself, he picked up a lot of pointers when, as a boy in Saint John, he watched the immortal Charles I. Gorman eclipsing world's records. "I saw every meet," he recalls, "and watched every move. I guess I learned a little without realizing it."

When he came to Dalhousie, Petersen interested two or three of the more promising youngsters in speedskating. Almost before he knew it he was asked to organize the sport, and more than 100 boys and girls were turning out for practice twice a week. A believer in training under realistic conditions, "Pete" insisted on starting all races with a gun. Winter by winter, he taught his enthusiastic protégés how to get away to a lightning start, how and when to pass, how to conserve their strength for the stretch drive.

The days are past when Dalhousie's speed stars sometimes had to borrow skates—because good racing boots and blades are expensive—and wear three pairs of socks in order to enter the Maritime meet. They are well equipped today, and eager to get into international competition.

This fits exactly Petersen's calculations. Even before the last Olympics were held, he was looking forward to entering a Dalhousie squad in the Canadian try-outs for the 1952 games.

Now Available! TRIPLE INDEMNITY INSURANCE

A new policy providing accidental death and dismemberment benefits to protect your loved ones. Your beneficiaries will receive:

Face Value of the policy if you die from a natural cause.

Double the Face Value of the policy if you die by accident.

Triple the Face Value of the policy if you die by accident while riding as a passenger in certain public conveyances or while in a burning public building.

You yourself get liberal dismemberment benefits providing cash for loss of parts of your body.

Ask for our pamphlet "Confederation Life Announces" giving particulars of these benefits. It will interest you.

Before you insure Consult Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

intermission

A Day on the Desk

by W. B. Foster

I WAS on my holidays when Jim McGinty, Editor of the *Mount Thom Gazette*, telephoned me: It seemed that the *Gazette's* News Editor was ill and Jim wondered if I'd take over for a few days.

I said I would.

A lady came in with a report of a sermon. The report said the sermon was "challenging."

"What was the challenge?" I asked.

"I don't understand," she replied.

"Well," I said, "you write that this was a 'challenging' sermon, yet I can't find where the clergyman challenged anybody."

"Oh," she said, " 'challenging' just means good. A challenging sermon is a good sermon. I picked up the word a while ago."

"And you think the *Gazette's* readers will understand your use of the word?" I asked.

"Sure," she said.

I let it go.

A REPORTER came in with an account of a meeting of a service club.

"It says here," I remarked, reading his report, "that the speaker said a floor price under eggs was 'vital.' Vital is a strong word. Did he actually use it?"

"Oh, yes," returned the reporter. " 'Vital' is one of the commonest words speakers are using. It means important."

"It means more than that," I said, "or used to."

"And, too," added the reporter, "the speaker said we were at the crossroads of a versatile situation, that the farmer had to get a budget price for his eggs and that something strategic should be done."

"Not bad," I said . . . " 'versatile,' 'budget' and 'strategic.' Did he mention 'terrain'?"

"Come to think of it," replied the reporter, "he did. He said hens had a habit in summer of laying eggs on the terrain."

I handed back the report. "Put it in," I said; "terrain is a good word.

ANOTHER reporter handed me a story of a meeting.

"You say here," I remarked, "that the speaker 'stressed' the need of a subsidy. Did he really stress it? Or did he just mention it?"

"He talked about it," said the reporter.

"I know," I said. "I was just trying to find out for my own satisfaction whether you were using 'stress' as a synonym for 'said.' This is just between ourselves," I added.

"You expect me to write it that way, don't you?" he asked.

"Oh, sure," I agreed. "I'm willing to go along. In fact, I think a talk should be called a stress. I'll head it that way."

I reached for a piece of copy paper and wrote this head:

GIVES STRESS
BEFORE CLUB

IN THE afternoon a candidate for the Mount Thom mayoralty came in.

After telling me who he was he added that he was issuing his own statements on city affairs, but that when elected he would ask the *Gazette* to attribute his statements to a spokesman. "All the important stuff now is coming from 'spokesmen,' " he went on, smiling. "You and I know how it is, but the public will think I've hired somebody as a front. I like that word, 'spokesman.' You newspapermen invented it, didn't you?"

"It's a good cover-up," I said.

"By the way," I added, "what are your views on Mount Thom's civic government?"

"My platform," he answered, "calls for streamlining the whole thing."

"Well, now," I remarked, "I remember when cars began to be streamlined. The makers slanted the windshield and the car's back. Then they put the spare tire inside. Later they removed the running boards and built the sides out, trying to get a teardrop effect. As I understood it, the idea was to lessen wind resistance."

"It's not the same," said the mayoralty candidate.

"Now," I said, "we have streamlined trains. They're built on the same principle."

"You don't understand," said the candidate. "When you streamline anything you make changes for the better. When I come out for streamlining city hall that's just my way of saying that I want to make changes in the public interest."

"Your proposals have nothing to do with wind resistance?" I asked.

"Nothing whatever," he assured me.

THE presses were rolling when Jim came in.

"Have a hard day?" he asked.

"Interesting, anyway," I replied.

Then I told him about the mayoralty candidate who wanted to streamline city hall.

"City hall is all right," said Jim. "It's the voters in this city who need to be streamlined."

"Meaning what, Jim?" I asked.

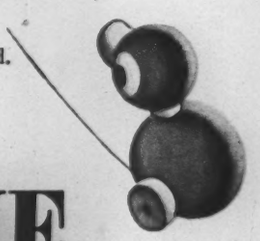
"They need streamlining," he explained, "so they can make progress against the politicians' wind."

OVALTINE

HE'S had his cup of delicious Ovaltine . . . and soon he and his teddy bear will be deep in sleep.

For Ovaltine is the World's Most Popular Nightcap, not only for the youngsters but for all the family. Ovaltine helps provide nourishment without imposing strain on the digestion. It breaks the tough milk curd into tiny, easy-to-digest particles, at the same time adding to the nutrition value of the milk. A cup of hot Ovaltine is the favourite bedtime drink of millions of people throughout the world.

Get Ovaltine at your drug or food store today.



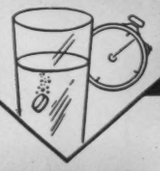
OVALTINE

The World's Most Popular Nightcap

12-9M

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

READY
to go to work
in 2 SECONDS

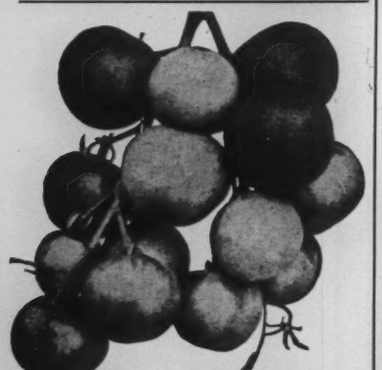


STOP
HEADACHE
WITH
ASPIRIN
TRADE MARK REG. IN CANADA

GENUINE ASPIRIN
IS MARKED THIS
WAY

LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets 18c
24 tablets 29c
100 tablets 79c

BAYER



"EARLIEST and BEST"
TOMATO

Introduced by us several years ago and by sheer merit it has outsold all other varieties among both home and commercial growers each season, in every part of Canada. Customers repeatedly tell us "Earliest and Best" is still better than we claim. Produces large, beautiful, solid, perfect shipping tomatoes, earlier than any other variety. High crown type without core, and most beautiful red with finest flavour. No cripples, scalds, cracked, wrinkled, uneven, scarred fruit, and often ten fruits in a cluster. Amazing yielder.
(Pkt 15¢) (oz 75¢) postpaid.

FREE OUR BIG 1950 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK 72BW

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN ONT

books

THE GOOD LOSER

THE LIPTON STORY — by Alec Waugh — *Doubleday—$3.50.*

LIPTON was not one of the great men of the earth but he was certainly one of the richest and he was in many respects the living symbol of an exciting and significant era in the history of modern industrial civilization.

Born the son of an impoverished Glasgow grocer, Thomas Lipton was a millionaire at forty, a multimillionaire at sixty. At the height of his career as a tea-tycoon and yachtsman his name was on the lips of every literate person in the English-speaking world.

Lipton spent a happy, though restless, childhood in Glasgow's poor but respectable Crown Street; in 1865, at the age of fifteen, he sailed for America, with eight dollars in his pocket and high hopes in his heart; four years later he returned, with $500 in cash, and a sack of flour and a rocking-chair as gifts for his mother. Straightway he took charge of his father's grocery shop, expanded it, built another, until the Lipton chain covered the British Isles from end to end.

In 1890 he made a trip to Ceylon and decided on the spur of the moment to tackle the tea-trade. Before his time tea had been sold in bulk; Lipton was the first to put it up in quarter-, half- and one-pound packets. As a result of his efforts tea replaced beer as the staple beverage of the British working-classes — which may or may not have been a good thing for Britain and the Empire.

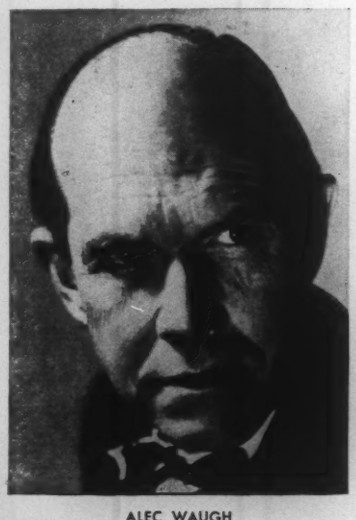
Lipton's prodigious success was based on three things: an infinite capacity for hard work, a genius for advertising, and a firm policy of cutting out the middle-man. He lived, ate, drank and slept with his work; he was the Barnum of advertising and a hound for sensational publicity; and he was ruthlessly efficient in everything he did.

Lipton achieved everything in life except the one thing he most desired —to bring the America's Cup back to England by beating the Yankees with a British boat. Five times he tried between 1899 and 1930—against virtually insurmountable odds—and five times he failed. But in losing the races, he gained something infinitely more important: the overwhelming admiration of the people of America. Probably no other single person—with the possible exception of Winston Churchill — has done so much to cement good relations between the two great English-speaking democracies as Sir Thomas Lipton—the most gallant and gracious of losers.

The Lipton Story is a chronicle of success and achievement but it suggests that even in this exciting and colorful life something was lacking. For all his accomplishments, Lipton led a strangely barren life. During his youth and middle-age he had no friends outside of business, he never dined in London, never went to a theatre; he knew nothing of music or art or literature.

Later in life he became the friend of Royalty and moved in the most exalted circles; he strove mightily to regain the ground he had lost but for too long he had been so absorbed in the game of making money that he hadn't learned to enjoy spending it.

Mr. Waugh's biography is a straightforward narrative, well documented and edited, but author takes little pains to interpret the things he describes. Perhaps for the best, though. Some careers look better through the telescope than under the microscope.—*J.L.W.*



ALEC WAUGH

IN NEW FRANCE

OLD QUEBEC—by Alexander D. Angus—*Carrier—$5.00.*

WHILE NOT a guide book in any sense of the word, "Old Quebec" is a travel work of exceptional merit and charm. The author's intimate touch with historic background and his honesty in presenting the result of his research gives an authenticity to his writing that whets the reader's appetite to delve for himself.

Here are the stories of Marie-Madelaine de Vercheres and of how she held her father's fort against the Iroquois and that New World Thermopylae at the wilderness palisades of the Long Sault, when Adam Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, and his gallant band fought off the Iroquois invaders. Again, here is the Montmorency pioneer house where General Wolfe is reputed to have slept not long before his death on the Plains of Abraham, and the history-making pow-pow Champlain held with the Algonquins.

All these and many other little known and interesting accounts brighten Mr. Angus' pages; indeed, romance shadows our way as we journey with him from Chambly and Carillon to Tadoussac, wandering in fancy through the storied background of New France, visiting Ville Marie de Montreal, the historic Capital Rock of Quebec and entrancing Isle d'Orleans.

It is to be regretted that an accident was to claim the life of Pilot Officer Angus during the last World War. His death was a distinct loss to Canadian letters. "Old Quebec" must remain a memorial to that promise of literary achievement which was not to be attained.—*F.E.D.McD.*

—William Notman & Son
ALEXANDER D. ANGUS

SEVEN COME ELEVEN

THE SCIENCE OF CHANCE—by Horace C. Levinson—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.50.*

A GAMBLER could give you odds on quintuplets being born in Hamilton next week, a war crisis within six months, or an atomic-world-destroying explosion before noon tomorrow. Those on the explosion would be astronomically long, it is true—perhaps something like 2 billion to one—but there would still be *some* degree of probability. In fact, the prediction of anything—anything that is not a fact or a past event—can be expressed in terms of probability. The chance of an event happening depends on the amount of pertinent information that we possess concerning the event.

Moral discussions of gambling seem oddly out of place when science and chance are wedded. For, philosophically, it's the "gamble" in life's dismal round that keeps human hopes alive. Mathematically, it makes one of the most interesting of academic studies.

In simple, non-technical language this book proves both the philosophical and mathematical considerations. It deals with all angles of chance, probability and statistics—from crap-shooters' systems to Monte Carlo roulette to stock market trends to Gallup Polls and advertising surveys.

Down through history the subject of chance has teased Man the Dreamer, whether he was rich man or pauper. Shorn of the overlay of superstition and crack-pot theories, the scientific study of chance today often means the difference between business success and failure. Dr. Levinson expounds the difficult topic with the suspense of a thriller.—*J.Y.*

ACROSS THE DESK

DANCE WITH ME—by Marjorie Lee—*Ryerson—$5.00.*

■ This is a book which ought to be a godsend to physical training instructors, children's dance teachers and schoolmistresses with roomsfull of restlessness on rainy afternoons. It gives the steps and much music for the instruction of folk dances, ryhthms for hoop, ball and bean-bag, patterns, compositions and programs for demonstrations. Clear clever illustrations by Hugh Weatherby.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

U.K. Export Insurance Plan Is Aiding Dollar Earners

Government Body Assumes Risks Involved In First Entering The Dollar Markets.

by Philip Drew

London.

CANADIANS often ask why it is that British manufacturers, knowing the dire need to earn dollars, do not make more serious effort to sell their products in Canada. The honest answer is that too many of them are still living in the past when they made a lot of money with relative ease selling in what are now "sterling area" markets. Many of those countries hold sterling balances today. They also want to buy British merchandise. They have orders waiting. All you have to do is tie up with an importing agent. It's a dead easy wicket to bat on.

Because that wicket is so easy, manufacturers have made themselves believe the North American wicket is tougher than it really is. Of course, X can sell a radio or a box of toys more easily in Melbourne than he can in Montreal. But nine times in ten it turns out that X has never investigated the possibilities of marketing the product in Montreal at all. Or if he has, that he has found himself confronted with certain risks or conditions or difficulties which he won't take the trouble to overcome.

There are three considerations which, more than any other, frighten an exporter off the "dollar markets." One, the cost of making a proper market survey. Two, the cost of intelligent advertising, sales promotion, and study of buying habits. Three, maintaining stocks on the territory to provide continuity of service and supply in line with North American standards. "Why should I let myself in for such expenditure on a campaign that may fail," says X, "when my desk is piled to the ceiling with orders from sterling area and home-market buyers whose business has cost me practically nothing to get?"

This attitude of taking the line of easiest resistance so held up efforts to level out the dollar balance-sheet that the Government recently produced a plan for the exporter whereby it will take these risks off his shoulders. From the Export Credits Guarantee Department a manufacturer can get a policy at very low cost insuring him against possible losses incurred through the cost of market surveys. sales promotion, or maintaining stocks.

ECGD is a little-known organization which is an offshoot of the Board of Trade. It operates on similar lines to the Canadian Export Credits Insurance Corporation. It started business around 20 years ago with a voted credit of £200 million. Fifteen months ago this was stepped up to £500 million. Six months ago, to support the new dollar drive, another £100 million credit was voted in connection with these new policies.

Apart from the fact that the Secretary for Overseas Trade has to answer any questions in the House of Commons about how ECGD is doing, the Department is left to run its business like any ordinary City of London insurance or credit organization — with the difference that it takes on risks no underwriter will accept. Among these are risk of war between the U.K. and the importing country; involvement of the importing country in war or revolution; imposition of import restrictions on the importing country.

Premiums vary, but average out at 15/- (three-fourths of 1 per cent) per £100 of business for a medium-sized concern. Many policies, however, have been issued at less than one-half of 1 per cent. The Government guarantees to pay out 85 per cent to 90 per cent in settling a claim.

The additional new policies giving cover against "marketing losses" cost about the same in premiums. ECGD will take on any proposal, large or small, provided only that they are assured the exporter means seriously to drive his proposition for a number of years and is not a mere speculator or a weak seller, who will want to back out if, after a few months' or a year's effort, he has not had much reward.

Steady Earner

The Department, of course, makes dead sure first that the proposition is a sound one, and that there is a reasonably good prospect of creating steady business from it in the North American market. Before doing a deal with the exporters, ECGD men make a preliminary investigation themselves. Their information is sound, being based not only on their own agents' reports, but also on the views of contacts in Canadian and U.S. official sources.

The preliminary inquiry costs the exporter nothing. If as a result it is agreed his proposition is worth backing, he goes ahead and makes a full market survey. ECGD gives him a policy covering him for the cost of the survey in case, through no fault of his, the proposition flops after all. If the survey recommends an outlay on advertising and promotion he takes out another policy covering him against that cost.

The third guarantee, concerning stocks, ensures that the exporter can recover a percentage of any loss caused by money due to him from sales of the stock falling short of the cost of putting the merchandise into consignment stock. In making his claim he is allowed to include estimated profits.

ECGD does not wait for business to come in. It goes out after business. Canadian-born Somerville Smith, the Department's Director, has hired 32 field-men whose job it is to go out and call on potential exporters and try to sell them the new scheme. They work from London and the Department's provincial offices at Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Bradford, Sheffield, Leeds, Glasgow and Belfast.

—CP

MAJOR U. K. *trade problem facing Board of Trade President Wilson . . .*

This is something revolutionary in the history of the British Civil Service. ECGD however, has never operated on Whitehall lines. Its key men are commercial specialists. Its policy is formed not by the usual urbane-mannered bureaucrat but by a panel of bankers, insurance experts and financiers who meet weekly.

When you go to the head office of the Department you are not overwhelmed by the atmosphere of an ordinary Government organization. The long heads who originally thought up the idea of "Export Credits" took care to locate their premises well away from the leisurely dignity of Westminster. They chose instead a block in one of those narrow little winding by-ways of the City where you still see an occasional silk hat and where the real business is done over a dock-glass full of dry Fino.

Some critics of the Socialist Government have said the ECGD scheme smells suspiciously like subsidizing exports. They make their charge on the ground that an ECGD policy is about the best collateral an exporter can get for raising bank loans to finance an export project. The Board of Trade and Dollar Export Board make it very plain that there is in fact no question of subsidy. So far from that, they do not try to hide the fact that export-credit insurance brings in a very handy income to the Government.

—U.K.I.O.

—U.K.I.O.

BRITISH INDUSTRY *is busy . . . but output earns more pounds than dollars.*

PHILIP DREW *is a well-known London journalist who is regarded as an authority on current political and economic trends. This is his first article for* SATURDAY NIGHT.

IRON FIREMAN

Vortex oil flame beats anything you ever saw

Low Fuel Bills
Greater Home Comfort

Above: The Iron Fireman Vortex conversion burner. *At right:* Iron Fireman furnace or boiler with built-in Vortex oil burner.

Iron Fireman Vortex OIL BURNER

Designed for Today's Conditions

Here is an oil burner that is distinctly different—*and better*. It creates a beautiful, radiant, bowl-shaped flame that blankets the entire fire chamber with radiant heat. Furnace heating surfaces can absorb much more heat from a *radiant* source than from contact with hot gases.

The results are all you would expect—more home comfort; fuel savings up to 30% and more. More warmth delivered to rooms; full heat instantly; no warm-up as in conventional gun type burners.

Thousands of Vortex burners have been installed in old heating plants, while other thousands are firing new plants as Iron Fireman boiler-burner and furnace-burner units, with the Vortex burner built in. The records amply prove our claims.

Winnipeg User Cuts Oil Consumption 37 per cent with Iron Fireman Vortex

In Winnipeg, Mr. F. Kreutzen installed a gun-type oil burner in his new home and used 1,618 gallons of oil during the first winter, 1946-1947. He then changed to an Iron Fireman Vortex, and in 1947-1948 his oil consumption dropped to 1,165 gallons, or a saving of 28 per cent. Last winter, 1948-1949 the amount of oil used again dropped to 1,015 gallons for the season—a saving of 603 gallons, or over 37 per cent compared to the first winter. Mr. Kreutzen writes: "With savings like this you can see that I am very much satisfied with my Iron Fireman Vortex burner. I think the reduction in oil used is truly remarkable."

Your Iron Fireman dealer will gladly survey your heating plant and give you a report without cost or obligation to you.

Ask for an illustrated picture story of the Iron Fireman Vortex oil burner, its marvelous flame and outstanding results.

See your dealer or mail coupon.

Illustrated Folder sent free on request. Use the coupon.

Iron Fireman Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd.
80 Ward St., Toronto, Ontario, Dept. 31.
Send folder on your New Style Oil Burner.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

IRON FIREMAN

AUTOMATIC HEATING WITH OIL, GAS, COAL

Completing Form T1 General

Don't Spend Months in Jail Just Because You Failed To Release a Typewriter Key!

by Lelia Reynolds

THIS SEASON brings again that annual task from which the most stout-hearted citizen instinctively shrinks—the completion of the Dominion income tax return.

To avoid misunderstanding, let us explain at the outset that personally we are quite willing to pay the tax. We know the Government needs the money. We have no wish to evade our duty. No, our anxiety is caused by a perusal of the following words appearing under the caption *"Certification"* on page 1: *"It is a serious offence to make a false income tax return."*

In past years this admonition used to be augmented by the ominous warning: *"The maximum penalty for giving false information is $10,000 or six months' imprisonment."* Not having a bank balance of $10,000, and being doubtful if our home obligations would permit us to go to jail, even if the judge sentenced us, we recognize the need for caution in completing the income tax form. The strong arm of the law might grasp us if our multiplication were faulty, our addition dubious or our memory slippery—all of which they undoubtedly are.

Even typographical errors might prove our undoing. Imagine spending six months in jail because one failed to release the shift key, which would have changed the dollar sign into a four!

Changed Times

During the early years of this income tax business the completion of the form was a comparatively easy task. There were a few simple questions to be answered and the thing was done. But now asterisks, arrows, coloured type and footnotes all tend to focus our attention on the penalties awaiting us, one of the most obvious being that imposed for late filing.

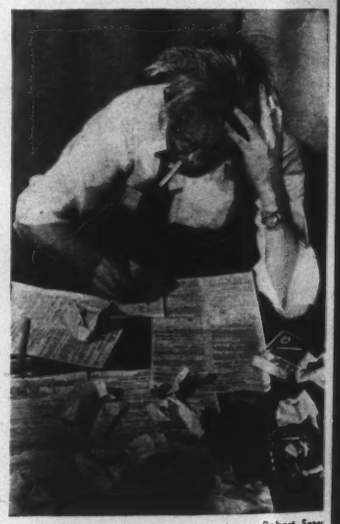
The only occasion upon which we were ever late in filing was three years ago, when we completed the form in January, so as to get the ordeal over and be free to enjoy the spring weather Our mind at rest, we placed the document in a drawer for safe-keeping and there upon forgot it until the first week in May. We then despatched the envelope post-haste to the income tax office with a note of explanation.

The note was a masterpiece, if we do say so. It had a sort of appealing, female-in-distress tone: and we had high hopes that it would touch the hearts of the officials concerned. These hopes were ill-founded. We received, in reply, a printed slip drawing our attention to Item K, and thanking us in advance for an additional five per cent of the total tax.

But withal, the income tax form has its pleasant and interesting features. The reader will notice, for example, that provision has been made for reporting some forty or fifty different types of income. Personally we are amazed at the existence of so many varieties, but the income tax authorities miss nothing. How much, the form asks, did you make from your bees in 1949? As a matter of fact, the only hive we harbored last summer lay concealed under the eave of the front verandah, from whence a buzzing, angry swarm emerged in full formation every time we shook rugs from the balcony above. They stung us regularly every Saturday. We derived no profit from them whatever.

What did you realize from the sale of vegetables? is another query. As a matter of fact, figuring generously, we estimate that the income tax office owes us approximately $25.00 on this item. Owing to drought, the whole garden had to be planted twice; we paid a man 75c an hour to weed it; we bought 50 feet of hose and a nozzle to water it; and in the end all we got were two baskets of green tomatoes, a bit of lettuce and a few spindly carrots.

On the last page there is a space for information relating to the recovery of bad debts. This we take to be a humorous bit thrown in to brighten up the document. There are also some instructions under the heading "Gift Tax", which make pleasant reading



—Robert Saper

IN *the Spring an earner's fancy . . .*

when one is in a mood for light fiction. This section was formerly amplified by the warning in italics: *"Failure to pay the gift tax renders the donor and donee jointly and severally liable for the tax,"* which would seem to serve them both right.

We worked three evenings on the form and finally had everything filled in except the space reserved for details regarding relatives and in-laws suffering from mental and physical infirmity, which we cautiously left blank. We then computed the tax, made out a cheque, signed the form and deposited the whole thing in the mail.

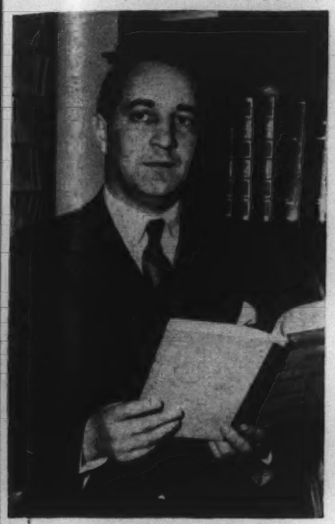
Now we are wondering if prison awaits us.

Newfoundland's Prophet

Former Board of Trade President Helped Newfoundland Weather Storms of War and Confederation

by Eric Seymour

ONE OF the busiest men in Newfoundland during the past two years has been Lewis M. Ayre. There are many reasons for extensive demands being made on his time and talents. He has just relinquished the presidency of the Newfoundland Board of Trade, having served as pilot of



LEWIS AYRE

this important and vital business organization for two years in succession, a signal honor very seldom bestowed on presidents of the past.

Even while he was concluding his job as Board of Trade chief, Ayre was sitting in on the Royal Inquiry into the Cost of Living, having been chosen by the Provincial Government to represent the trade. The Commission took evidence in St. John's and journeyed across the province to other large centres.

Last year during the transitional period he proved a wise counsellor for the trade. He made several trips to Ottawa and renewed contacts made during the war when he was sent by the Commission Government to obtain greater food allocations for Newfoundland. He also represented the Board of Trade with two other members when the Newfoundland and Canadian delegations were discussing the terms of union.

Ayre made some prophetic remarks in January, 1949, in his foreword to the Board of Trade's annual report: "Of the problems that must be solved before Newfoundland fits smoothly into the Canadian pattern, one of the greatest, I feel, will be that of transportation rates and facilities to and from the mainland.

"Prince Edward Island, the nearest parallel to our own case, has always been under a severe handicap as a province, for the very reason that it, too, is an island. . . . To bring Newfoundland into the Maritime freight area would be all we could reasonably ask from Canada if our railway possessed the facilities to handle all our inward and outward freight. This is not the case and I sincerely hope the question has been thoroughly considered in Ottawa by the Newfoundland delegation. I foresee that this question will become one of major importance to all of us."

Newfoundland did not get the treatment on freight rates expected, and when the Provincial Government appealed to the Board of Transport, its case was defeated. Premier Smallwood is appealing to the Governor-General-in-Council.

Since 1932 Ayre has been with the wholesale provisions department of Ayre & Sons, Ltd. A great-grandson of the founder, he received his early education in St. John's and Mostyn House Preparatory School, England, and finished at Wrekin College in Shropshire, England.

Backstage Politician

Ayre has an engaging personality and is a man of his word. Despite his manifold occupations in business, he believes in doing his share for the community. He has been a director of the St. John's Housing Corporation since its inception and is a director of the Newfoundland Tuberculosis Association.

Although he relinquishes the presidency of the Board of Trade this year, he remains an active member. Being a director of one of the biggest firms in Newfoundland, he had additional worries in the first year of union. Firms on the mainland cannot adequately visualize the changed conditions that faced Newfoundland business in that time, caused by the dropping of the tariff and the necessity of importing greater stocks from Canada in place of goods that formerly came from the United States and Britain. Ayre applied his business knowledge to the heavy task facing him and his fellow directors, and the firm is none the worse for the changeover.

In his everyday life he is equally respected by business, government and the rank and file. Newfoundland businessmen have found that to a certain degree their industries, department stores or whatever business they conduct are run like big families. Every employee is known to the owners and there is not the austere and cold feeling between directorate and employee which exists among some big corporations on the mainland.

Apart from Ayre & Sons, Ayre is a director of several other firms in St. John's. In 1939 he married Miss Olga Crosbie, daughter of Lady and the late Sir John Crosbie. They have two children, Miller and Penelope.

Not yet figuring in politics, Ayre, who is a member of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, may some day sit for a Newfoundland constituency in Ottawa.

business angle

Who'll Pay the Pensions?

NO DOUBT the universal feeling of political insecurity—communism and atom bombs — inclines us to seek security wherever we may find it. I suppose this is at least part of the reason for the apparently widespread popular approval of the labor unions' demand for workers' retirement pensions and health insurance to be paid for entirely by employers. Personally I'm just as keen as anyone on getting something for nothing, but I doubt that one really ever does and I doubt still more that it's practicable in the case of retirement pensions.

Obviously the only sound basis for the payment of a pension to a retiring worker is the existence of a fund built up during the worker's productive years, so that payment does not depend on the company's earnings being maintained at a certain level. It doesn't really matter much to the company paying the pension whether the worker has contributed to this fund or not so long as it actually exists, since the company must either have paid into the fund moneys which should otherwise have gone to the worker as additional wages, or it must have collected the cost from consumers of its products in higher prices. The existence of the fund is the crucial factor.

If there is no such fund, and if the company has a sizable number of employees close to retirement age, say 65, at the time it is compelled to put a non-contributory pension and health insurance plan into operation, the cost will be staggeringly high. Anybody can easily discover how much, approximately, the individual case will cost the company by going to an insurance company and asking for the price of an immediate annuity for someone 65 years old.

Benefits Illusory

If a company has to pay retirement pensions when no past-service credits exist, it can do so only out of current income. This may be large enough today, but who can say in these times what any company's income will be five years hence? If we had a return of business conditions like those of the early nineteen-thirties, the "pay-as-you-go" company plan would quickly break down. Prospective beneficiaries now congratulating themselves would find that the benefits were illusory.

The average worker is convinced that all big corporations make huge profits and would like to see them forced to use those profits to pay retirement pensions to workers. But, also, he uneasily remembers the depression thirties and wants security most of all. He would like to see his pension come from the Government rather than his employer, but he would want a sizable increase from the present old age pension benefits, and particularly the elimination of the "means test." The indications are that a substantial majority of citizens would support him in this.

But the cost would be heavy. The present old age pension plan in Canada provides a pension beginning at age 70 of $50 a month in British Columbia and Alberta, $42.50 a month in Saskatchewan, and $40 in all the other provinces. This $40 pension is subject to reduction if the pensioner has an independent income exceeding $120 during the year, the pension being reduced by the amount of the excess. In the case of married couples living together, the total income allowed is $1,080.

The cost of old age pensions is borne 75 per cent by the Dominion and 25 per cent by the provinces, which also pay for administration.

No Light Load

The total cost at present is about $133 millions annually. The Minister of National Health has estimated that dropping the means test would itself raise the cost to around $300 millions. If, in addition, the pension age for women was reduced to 65, the cost would be about $391 millions. Discarding the means test and lowering the age for both men and women to 65 would make the annual bill about $491 millions. And the cost would become no less than $614 millions annually if the pension was made $50 a month for both men and women at age 65 with no means test. The cost would increase year by year because the number of old people is rising steadily, due to increased longevity.

The Government committed itself to a liberalization of old age pension benefits before the last federal election, but is now concerned about the cost, especially with revenues trending downward and with heavy prospective expenses for rearmament. A parliamentary committee is being set up to study the subject and present recommendations to the Dominion-provincial conference scheduled for next fall.

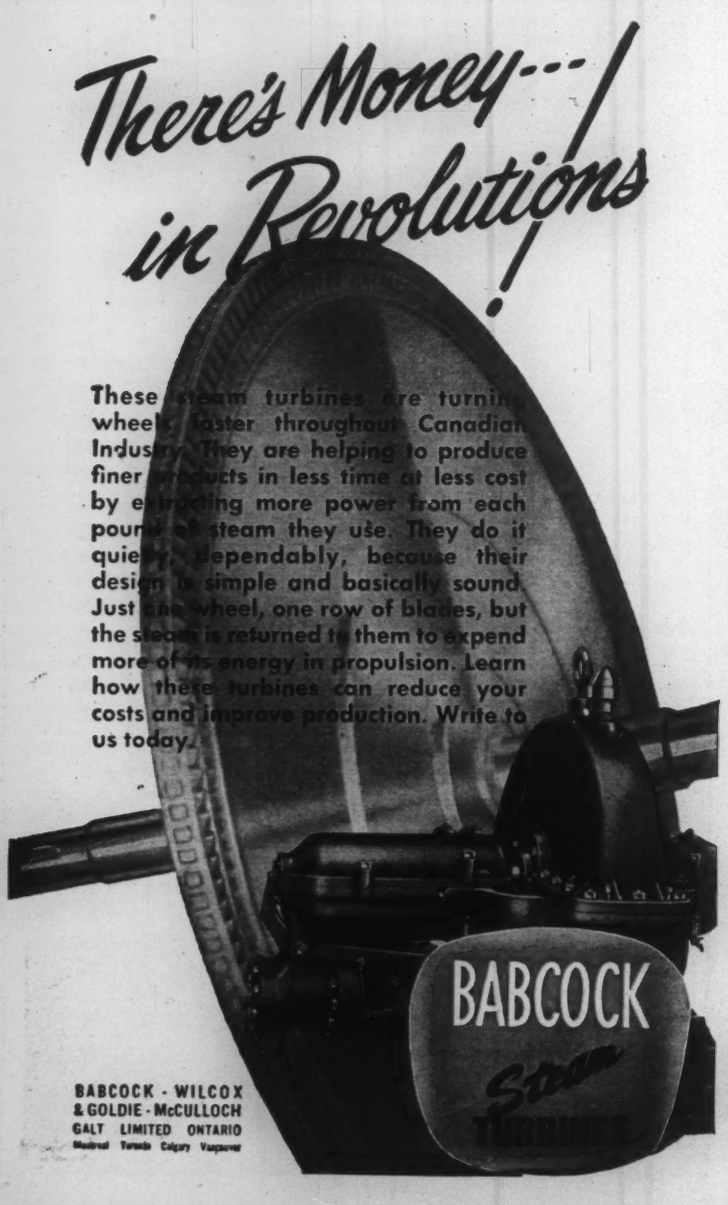
by P. M. Richards

Purchasers and Distributors of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited
Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.


There's Money... in Revolutions!
These steam turbines are turning wheels faster throughout Canadian Industry. They are helping to produce finer products in less time at less cost by extracting more power from each pound of steam they use. They do it quietly, dependably, because their design is simple and basically sound. Just one wheel, one row of blades, but the steam is returned to them to expend more of its energy in propulsion. Learn how these turbines can reduce your costs and improve production. Write to us today.
BABCOCK
Steam
BABCOCK - WILCOX
& GOLDIE - McCULLOCH
GALT LIMITED ONTARIO

Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

THIS WEEK across the Dominion, for the first time since early winter, the pressure of unemployment began to ease off as the construction industry and a host of big electric power and new-resource developments prepared to begin active spring work. On balance, it looked like another good year for the building industry; overall volume would probably be down about 10 per cent from the peak level of 1949, but it would be big enough by any normal standards. In steel manufacturing and in most other industries, the indications seemed to point to something like the same moderate decline from the preceding year. If Canada was to have a business recession in 1950, it seemed likely to be a minor one. This week Canadian businessmen were finding new encouragement in the seasonal evidences that Canada's is still an expanding economy.

Transport:

CHIGNECTO CANAL

A TIDAL wave of public opinion, rolling up from the Atlantic seacoast, will surge into Ottawa during the present Parliamentary session to demand that a start be made at long last on a project discussed for a century or two: the Chignecto Canal.

There are now 46 local "Chignecto Canal committees" in cities, towns and villages of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. Indications are that a huge delegation will invade the federal capital early this Spring—individual citizens and representatives of organized bodies with memberships totalling hundreds of thousands — to press the case for the shortcut waterway.

The Chignecto isthmus is an 18-mile-thin neck of land linking New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the last century and a quarter, survey after survey has been made. It has been found that construction of a canal across the isthmus would involve no particular engineering obstacles. On several occasions it has appeared that an actual beginning of the big ditch was imminent. But something always intervened at the crucial moment, like a change of Federal Government.

Postwar trends have aroused a new agitation in favor of the canal—and this is the liveliest movement yet. Rising railway freight rates threaten to bankrupt marginal manufacturing industries in the Maritimes whose products are having a hard time absorbing transportation costs and competing in the populous Quebec and Ontario markets. The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation has added another reason for a waterway to knit the Atlantic provinces' economy closer together. And the discovery of vast resources of iron ore in the Quebec-Labrador area portends that a steady procession of ore-laden freighters soon will be moving down the Atlantic coast from the St. Lawrence to eastern U.S. ports. Time and expense would be saved if they could dodge through the Chignecto Canal into the Bay of Fundy instead of circling out to sea around the jutting land mass of Nova Scotia.

Canal proponents in the down-east provinces envisage Prince Edward Island potatoes and turnips being carried cheaply to Boston, and pulpwood moving to New England from the north shore of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, dairy products traveling from the Bay of Fundy to Newfoundland, canned fish being sea-freighted direct from Fundy to Montreal and Toronto, fresh-caught fish moving in the other direction from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Boston, Nova Scotia apples flowing to central Canada. They see many heavy materials—gypsum, limestone, peat moss, granite—finding new markets because of the canal.

They even feel sure the railways will gain—because the general development of new industry and employment is bound to help the rail lines.

They can quote at length the sizable savings which the canal will make in sea routes—such as knocking 481 miles off the 1,403-mile run from Montreal to Saint John, and telescoping the Charlottetown-Saint John distance from 790 miles to a mere 172 miles.

They mean business this time, the canal supporters. They want the shortcut not as a work project but as the Atlantic coast's rightful due. At the same time, however, the job, if started soon, will do a lot to alleviate Maritime unemployment distress, which has been made acute by the loss of British markets.

Retail:

HAPPY HABERDASHERS

THE CONVENTION HALL looked like Haberdashery Row. The clothing manufacturers of Canada, decked in brand new suits, crisp white shirts, panel ties and shiny shoes were clustered around their display booths like proud parents on graduation day. Store operators from all parts of Canada had come to the Fourth Annual Retail Men's Wear Apparel Fair at Toronto's Palace Pier to meet old friends and see what the well dressed male will wear in 1950.

What they saw was much the same as last year. Slow to change their clothing tastes, men are gradually giving up the vest and pants suspenders. Most radical changes were in sports shirts, casual wear and hunting clothes, and in new fabrics and color combinations. In 1950, Canadian men will spend in 3,500 retail men's wear

stores $250,000,000 — not nearly enough in the minds of market researchers, who see women's wear stores selling and replacing stock in twice the annual volume.

Eugene Ackerman of the Wool Bureau in New York, where most Canadian fashions originate two or three years before they appear here, told the men's wear men their industry urgently needs "technical modernization and the applications of modern techniques of advertising." He criticized "the use of vague fashion clichés born 20 years ago and understood only vaguely by the bright minds of the fashion world."

Understood by all and sundry were the tried and trusted stunts of a good

—Gordon McCaffrey

OLD TRICKS *to sell new shirts.*

advertising campaign. Sidney Sundell, sales manager of Van Heusen Shirt Company, a newcomer to Canada last year, scooped into the old barrel of tricks and drew out four scantily-clad chorus girls. Said Sundell: "Even a chorus girl can iron our shirts. The collars are unshrinkable, unwrinkable, and non-wilting."

Tourists:

BIG CHANGES

CANADA'S second largest earner of U.S. dollars showed some important changes during 1949. Preliminary figures showed net U.S. dollar credits from the tourist trade to be about $49 million less than they were last year. Behind this fact there was a lot of explanation.

U.S. tourist expenditures in Canada had increased but by only $3 million —a one per cent gain. Canadian expenditures in the U.S. however had increased by $51 million. Big factor in the higher Canadian expenditures in the U.S. was the removal of the Emergency Exchange Control Measures at the beginning of 1949. Canadian tourist expenditures in the U.S., however, were still $12 million higher than they were in 1947 when the exchange control measures were not in effect either.

Price levels in Canada and the United States also had a lot to do with the change. In 1948, cheaper prices on the Canadian side of the border attracted a large number of American short term visitors. However, price levels began to decline in the U.S. in the fall of 1948, and continued to drop during the first half of 1949, while in Canada they remained relatively stable. Consequently, during 1949, American shopping visits played a much smaller part in U.S. dollar receipts from tourists.

Resort operators, however, and others who cater to the longer term U.S. visitors, could take encouragement from the fact that expenditures of these travellers in Canada were substantially higher than in 1948. In fact the rate of increase between 1948 and 1949 was higher than it was between 1947 and 1948.

Insurance:

MEANING OF "FIRE"

IN THE case of the great majority of claims under fire insurance policies, there is no difficulty in determining whether the insurance company carrying the risk is liable or not; that is, whether the loss for which a claim is made comes within the terms of the policy contract. Sometimes the question arises as to whether a particular loss was caused by fire, and the meaning of the word "fire" as used in a policy is therefore of importance.

To come within this meaning there must be actual fire or ignition, hence a mere heating or fermentation will not be sufficient to render the insurance company liable. In a leading case, sugar in process of refining was damaged by excessive heat which was, however, confined to its normal place. It was held that there was no loss by fire within the meaning of the policy.

There must also be something on fire which ought not to have been on fire, and there must be something in the nature of a casualty or accident. But a fire occasioned by the wilful act of a third person, without the privity or consent of the insured, is to be regarded as accidental. If the aforementioned requisites are satisfied, any loss attributable to the fire, whether by actual burning, or by cracking or scorching, or by smoke, water or otherwise comes within the terms of the policy.

In most cases there is no trouble in settling a claim, as the loss is usually one by fire which comes within the meaning of the policy. About the only case which calls for some consideration is the one where the cause of the loss is a fire lighted for the ordinary purposes for which a fire is used, such as cooking, warming or manufacturing.

So long as such a fire is burning in the stove, grate or furnace, it is fulfilling the purpose for which it was lighted, and if property adjacent to the fire is merely damaged by scorching or cracking owing to its proximity to the fire, the loss is not covered; but if the fire breaks its bounds, and by throwing out sparks or otherwise causes ignition to take place outside the stove, grate or furnace, there is a loss by fire within the meaning of the policy.

Some peculiar cases occur. In a leading English case, the claimant concealed £128 in notes and a quantity of jewellery in the grate and then placed sticks and coal over them, her object being to safeguard her property against burglary. Later she forgot what she had done and lighted the fire. It was held that the loss was covered by the policy, the insured property having unintentionally come into contact with the fire, and it did not matter, therefore, whether the property had gone to the fire or the fire had gone to the property.

—*George Gilbert*

ONLY A HEADLINE...

till it happens to you

FIRE WIPES OUT TINY V...
NINE INHABITANTS HOMELESS
WHEN FIRE GUTS HOME
HUGE STOCKS OF GOODS LOST IN DANFORTH FIRE
HOMES, SHOPS MENACED
ALL IN THE SAME EDITION—TORONTO STAR, DEC. 17, 1949

Every day, somewhere, perhaps near you, fire causes untold destruction and loss.

You read about it in the papers. Perhaps you hear the clang and moan of the fire engine. But the fire is always "somewhere else". Well, nearly always.

But someday, sometime, it may be *your* home that is "wiped out by fire". And it need only happen *once*. How easily could you start all over again to achieve the home you now enjoy?

Don't take chances. Be sure you are adequately insured, NOW. Today, send for the FREE inventory booklet Norwich Union has prepared to help you take stock of your possessions. This booklet lists many items frequently forgotten.

Don't wait till you make the headlines—do it now!

How to Keep Your Home in the Family . . .

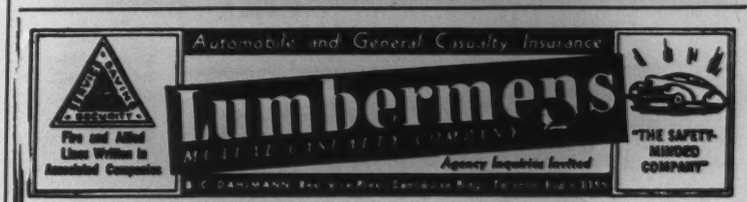
Will your family have a clear deed to your home when you die? Who will pay the mortgage—and how?

Let your Norwich Representative show you how Life Insurance can meet this problem for you. He will show you how easy it is to protect your family's future.

Remember—it's never too early to begin.

96

NORWICH UNION
Insurance Societies
FOUNDED 1797
WRITING ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE INCLUDING LIFE
Head Office for Canada 12 Wellington Street East, Toronto
Norwich Cathedral
"The best background a man can have . . . Adequate Insurance"
—NORWICH UNION


Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
Agency Inquiries Invited
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

The Solid Strength
OF
THE COMMERCIAL LIFE
is attested by its convincing growth
NEW HEIGHTS GAINED IN 1949

Business In Force—		Increased 10.05%
(in addition to annuities)	$24,349,491	
Assets	$ 5,097,684	Increased 8.37%
Policy Reserves .	$ 4,014,736	Increased 9.47%
Policy Surplus .	$ 141,980	Increased 31.00%

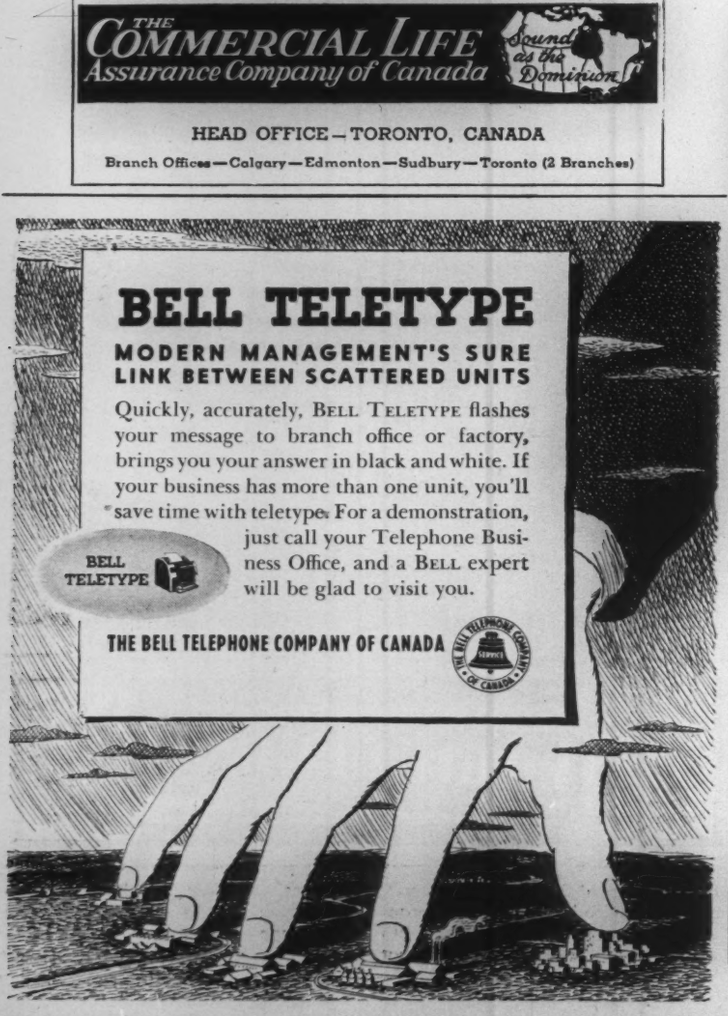
Continuous Increase in Business

1940 $10,413,041
1943 $13,356,407
1946 $19,032,661
1949 $24,349,491

"WATCH THE COMMERCIAL GROW"

THE COMMERCIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada — Sound as the Dominion

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA
Branch Offices—Calgary—Edmonton—Sudbury—Toronto (2 Branches)



BELL TELETYPE
MODERN MANAGEMENT'S SURE LINK BETWEEN SCATTERED UNITS

Quickly, accurately, BELL TELETYPE flashes your message to branch office or factory, brings you your answer in black and white. If your business has more than one unit, you'll save time with teletype. For a demonstration, just call your Telephone Business Office, and a BELL expert will be glad to visit you.

BELL TELETYPE

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

U.S. business

Agriculture:

ECA CUTS

The Economic Cooperation Administration will cut down its purchases of agricultural products from the United States and Canada by approximately 8 per cent in the fiscal year beginning July 1, according to the present plans of ECA officials. The principal declines probably will be in livestock, dairy and special food products. Exports of grain are expected to hold up well as Europe must import grains for a 10 per cent larger population and also feed its enlarged herds and flocks.

American fruit and vegetable growers are reported to be organizing to induce continued payment of ECA dollars to Great Britain for purchases in Canada. They realize that Canada is their best export market and reason that if Canada earns more dollars through sales of grain to Britain, those dollars will be spent in part for American grown fruit and vegetables. But the United States

—CNR

CANADIAN FARMER: *For some, American farmer spokesmen at ECA.*

wheat farmer, when he airs his views to Congress, may take the directly opposite stand. In any event, ECA officials probably will have $1,000,000,000 less to spend for American and Canadian goods in the coming fiscal year.

Pulp and Paper:

U.S. COMPETES

COMPETITION for Canadian and Finnish newsprint mills opened up recently when the new $32,000,000 Coosa River Newsprint Co. near Childersburg, Alabama, began supplying paper for several prominent American newspapers. This is the second mill in the States to produce newsprint from southern pine, and paper trade circles in the U.S. consider it a significant development.

Newspapers like the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, the *Kansas City Star* and the *Atlanta Journal* have invested from $200,000 to $1,000,000 in the mill. The plant started turning out

R. P. SIMPSON

The Directors of the Sun Insurance Office Limited of London, England announce the appointment of Robert Payne Simpson as Manager for Canada of the Sun Insurance Office Limited and its associate companies, the Patriotic Assurance Company Limited, the London and County Insurance Company Limited, the Planet Assurance Company Limited.

Mr. Simpson has also been elected President and Managing Director of the Imperial Insurance Office, the Canadian member of the Sun Insurance Group.

SOVEREIGN LIFE

H. M. MEIKLEJOHN

Mr. M. D. Grant, President of The Sovereign Life Assurance Company, announces that Mr. H. M. Meiklejohn was recently elected a member of the Board and now becomes Managing Director of the Company.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable March 16th, 1950 to shareholders of record at close of business March 3rd, 1950.

(Signed) W. S. Barber,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Financier Goes Abroad

Gerald George Ryan followed doctor's orders to tackle some kind of job where he could live in reasonable comfort. Now as head of the Canadian Council, International Chamber of Commerce, and President of a well-known Montreal banking firm, he enjoys an international reputation in investment and banking circles. A fascinating success story featured next week.

—Malak

CANADIAN PULP WOOD: *From down in the corn field, a mournful sound.*

its first newsprint early in January and production has been stepped up steadily. Nearly all of a recent 32-page issue of the *Atlanta Journal* was printed on paper made entirely from southern pine.

The huge cost of building a newsprint mill may prevent other U.S. capital from venturing into the newsprint field. The Canadian newsprint industry, it is recalled, following a costly expansion wave in the early 1920's, became virtually bankrupt in the depression years that followed.

But there is no doubt that the American paper industry is migrating to the southern states to take advantage of lower labor costs much as the textile industry has pulled up stakes in large numbers and left New England. And in the process it is possible that other newsprint mills will spring up. But whether the two new newsprint plants in Texas and Alabama herald the beginning of a trend remains to be seen. At least nothing outside of tariff matters has stirred up such widespread interest in paper circles in the last two or three years.

Pensions:

WOMEN'S VOICE

THE Federation of Women Shareholders, 150 strong, held a meeting recently to discuss pension plans in general and that of United States Steel Corp. in particular. The group took a dim view of non-contributory pensions but voted affirmatively on the contributory type.

Members of the Federation are active participants in the annual stockholders' meetings of many of the larger corporations and have been able to induce several of them, such as the nation's largest milk products concern (National Dairy Products Corp.) to place a woman on their board of directors. The group neglects no opportunity to point out that 53 per cent of American business is owned by women as shareholders.

Trade:

A DOMESTIC MARKET

CANADA was considered a domestic market by more than one-half of the 250 United States foreign traders who replied recently to a market survey sponsored by the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau. Some 62 per cent said they sold Canadian accounts on domestic terms and 66 per cent asserted they sold Canadian accounts on domestic prices.

U.K. business

Policy:

PRICES AND WAGES

COMMENT, outside of Britain, on the recent election has focussed on the instability of a government which cannot command a working majority to face what are expected to be very difficult conditions.

This isn't the view of many observers in Britain. In the early stages of the new Parliament they find lots to support the idea that the big Conservative Opposition will not manoeuvre for the overthrow of the seemingly precarious Labor Government — so long as that Government adapts its policies to the rightward swing of the electorate. If this prevails, they argue, Britain will have a coalition, in fact, if not in name, and a stable one at that.

—International

A BIG OPPOSITION, *but no manoeuvres, if Government is adaptable.*

The forces making for instability in the new Government are not due directly to its narrow majority in Parliament, but to extra-Parliamentary factors. The bulk of Labor's support is among the organized industrial workers. The old Government benefited from the loyalty of millions of workers who were dissatisfied with the failure of wages to keep pace with the rise in prices. But between January and December 1949, the index of wages rose only from 108 to 109, that of prices from 109 to 113. A further upward movement of the cost of living is evidently beginning, as a result of devaluation and of the removal of some indirect food subsidies. It is by no means sure that the trade unionists' loyalty will continue to prevent major strikes, if it is apparent that the new Government is compromising with the Opposition. And a series of major strikes at this time would be a threat to the stability of any government in Britain.

BUDGET TEST

THE FIRST big test of the weakened Labor Government will come with the Budget in April. Refusal of Sir Stafford Cripps, reinstated as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to adopt the forceful deflation advocated by extreme Conservatives should not be taken too seriously, for it is most unlikely that a Conservative Chancellor would have adopted it either.

The task will be to maintain the disinflation of the fiscal year to March 1950 without disturbing individuals or trading groups by increased taxation. For it must be assumed that the conditions of the coming fiscal year will be unfavorable to revenue, and any Budget surplus at all will be difficult to achieve on the present taxation basis without a substantial cut in expenditure.

If the Budget is of the type labelled "humdrum" it should not, therefore, be treated as insignificant. It will doubtless make some concessions to the middle-class voters whose allegiance the Labor Party has lost. It may be correspondingly unfavorable to the working people whose allegiance to Labor has been solidly maintained. And the Budget will come at a time of very delicate negotiations on wages, in relation to the rising cost of living.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 253

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 29th April 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th March 1950.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR HALF A CENTURY

Pensions
for your employees

A sign of the times, and contributing much to social progress, is the increasing number of Pension Plans which are being established by employers to provide retirement income for their employees.

The various forms of Pension Plans available and the different degrees of control, flexibility and benefit which each affords, make it difficult to choose the most suitable Plan, without careful study.

Our experience in the field of Pension Trusts extends over many years and embraces the planning and administration of a number of such Trusts, including the operation of a very flexible and economical type of Pension Fund for our own employees.

We offer you the benefit of our experience in selecting and setting up your Pension Plan and the advantage of our services in connection with its operation.

THE
ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY

OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that:—

1. A dividend (Number 12) of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending March 31st, 1950.

The said dividend will be payable on or after April 1st, 1950, in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 12 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1950, by cheque which will be mailed on March 31st, 1950, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

2. A dividend (Number 6) of $1.19 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (other than those of the issue of February 1950) for the three months ending March 31st, 1950.

The said dividend will be payable on or after April 1st, 1950, in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant (other than those marked "Issue of February 1950") on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 6 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1950, by cheque which will be mailed on March 31st, 1950, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

3. A dividend of $0.65 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (Issue of February 1950) for the period from February 9th, 1950, to and including March 31st, 1950.

The said dividend will be payable on or after April 1st, 1950, in respect of the shares specified in any interim share warrant marked "Issue of February 1950" on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 6 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares (Issue of February 1950) who are of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1950, by cheque which will be mailed on March 31st, 1950, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company Vancouver, B.C.

4. The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax deducted at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. For this purpose the Company's paying agents, Montreal Trust Company 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., will, at the year end, mail to registered shareholders a Certificate of Tax Deduction covering the aggregate tax deducted from dividends paid during the calendar year. Bearers of Share Warrants, on the other hand, must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be affected only through an Authorized Dealer i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
T. A. BRICE
Secretary

425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
March 2, 1950.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Holders of Interim Share Certificates and Interim Bearer Share Warrants relating to the Company's 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (Issue of February 1950) are hereby notified that these may be exchanged for Certificates in Definitive form at offices of Montreal Trust Company on or about June 7th, 1950.

NEW IMPORTS

A very fine selection of new Spring materials direct from London are now being shown. We can now give prompt service and as always, impeccably correct Lloyd Bros. Tailoring, traditionally unexcelled.

Lloyd Bros. Limited
LEVY BROS CLOTHES

69 WEST KING STREET, TORONTO

business briefs

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

HOW TO PREPARE YOUR INCOME TAX—by L. J. Smith—*Collins*—$1.00.

IT'S that time of the year again, and Mr. Abbott is waiting. Here's a book that should help you get that form filled out correctly the first time. The 1950 edition of *How To Prepare Your Income Tax* is much larger than any of its seven predecessors. It has been completely rewritten to take care of the new Income Tax Act which became effective January 1, 1949, and the 1949 amending Act which was passed by Parliament last December.

Dummy forms are printed on the inside of the covers, and in each of the blanks is printed the page of the book where you'll find guidance in filling it in.

The new system for computing allowances for depreciation is dealt with very thoroughly indeed. It includes many helpful examples, and a table, compiled by the author, which shows depreciation rates for all items of depreciable property according to both the new and old bases of computing allowances.

The author, a Toronto chartered accountant, has turned out a very useful book. It's not hard to read, and is well indexed.

Companies:

STEEL BUILDINGS

PREFABRICATED steel buildings are being talked up by **Armco Drainage and Metal Products** of Canada, Ltd. The buildings apparently can be turned out in a hurry. Last year on a rush order from the RCAF, the Armco people had a complete prefabricated steel power house on its way to the mouth of the Mackenzie River in three days.

As might be expected with steel, the buildings are fire resistant. A few months ago, fire broke out in the section of a "Steelox" factory building which was used as a storeroom. The room was full of rubber-coated wire, oil, paint, motors and woodwork benches—all pretty combustible stuff—and burned for an hour before it was discovered. By that time the steel walls and ceiling of the storeroom were red-hot, and flames working their way between ceiling and roof were forcing their way out of small louvres in the end of the building, sucked by a 50-mile per hour gale. But the "Steelox" wall confined the damage to the storeroom, leaving the rest of the building intact.

■ H. M. Meiklejohn has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada. Following the annual meeting in February, he was also appointed Managing Director of the company. He has been with Sovereign Life since 1911.

NEW PRODUCTS

■ Walkers & County Cars Ltd. of London, Eng. have developed a new speed-up idea for truck loading. The twist is a telescoping carrier—the front and middle sections are hydraulically moved backwards inside the third rear section for loading purposes.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

Save
AND BE SECURE

Most "Fortunes" began by the *saving* of small amounts—*regularly*. The habit grows—and so does the money. You're on the road to financial security—if you begin NOW. Open a Canada Permanent Savings Account. 2% INTEREST PAID.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office:
320 BAY ST., TORONTO
9-8

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

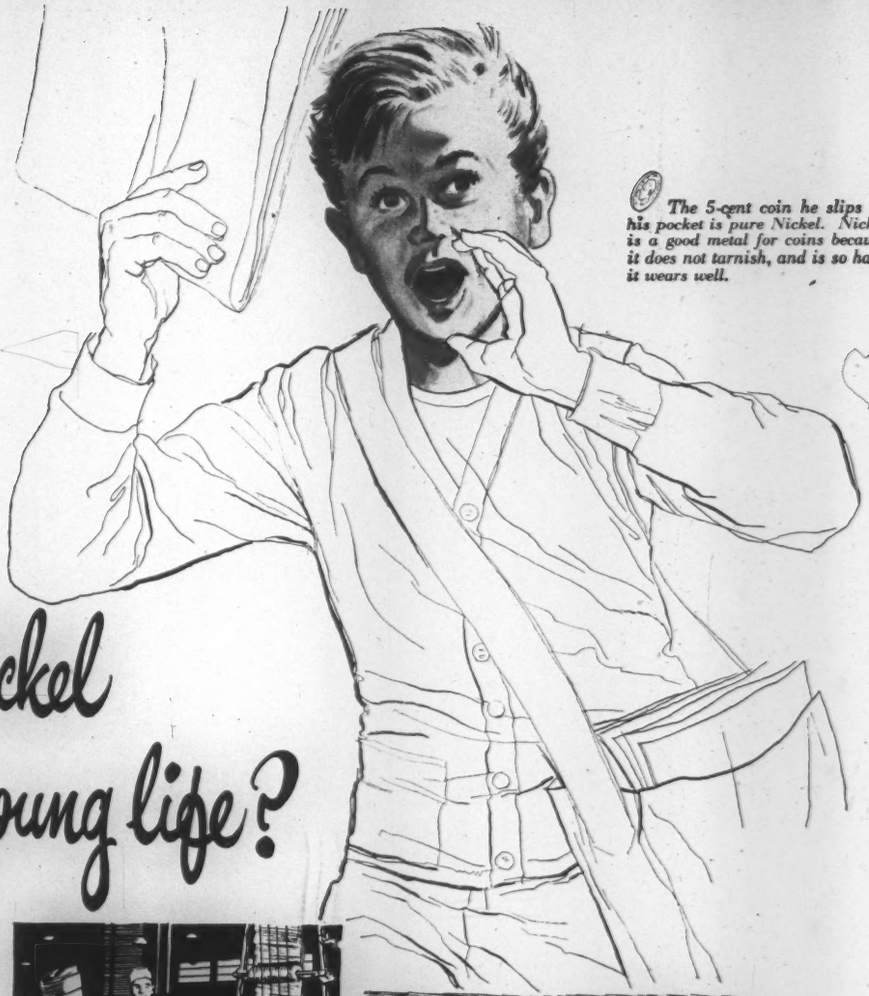
BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 87

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1950, payable by cheque dated April 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on March 31st, 1950. Such cheques will be mailed on April 15th, 1950, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
March 2nd, 1950.



The 5-cent coin he slips in his pocket is pure Nickel. Nickel is a good metal for coins because it does not tarnish, and is so hard it wears well.

What's Nickel ... in his young life?

Just a few hours ago, the newsboy's papers came pouring from the printing press. Presses must not break down. So parts subject to unusual wear and strain are made of Nickel alloys.

To turn this pile of logs into tomorrow's newspapers, rugged machinery will be used — also acids and other corrosive chemicals. That's why so much equipment in pulp and paper plants is made of Nickel and Nickel alloys.

In the trucks, trains and planes which distribute newspapers far and wide, Nickel Steel and other Nickel alloys prevent breakdowns and give long wear.

Forty-three years of research have uncovered hundreds of uses for Nickel in the United States and other countries. Now Nickel exports bring in millions of U.S. dollars yearly. These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees in Canada and also help pay Canadian railwaymen, lumbermen, iron and steel workers and other men and women making supplies for the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries.

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

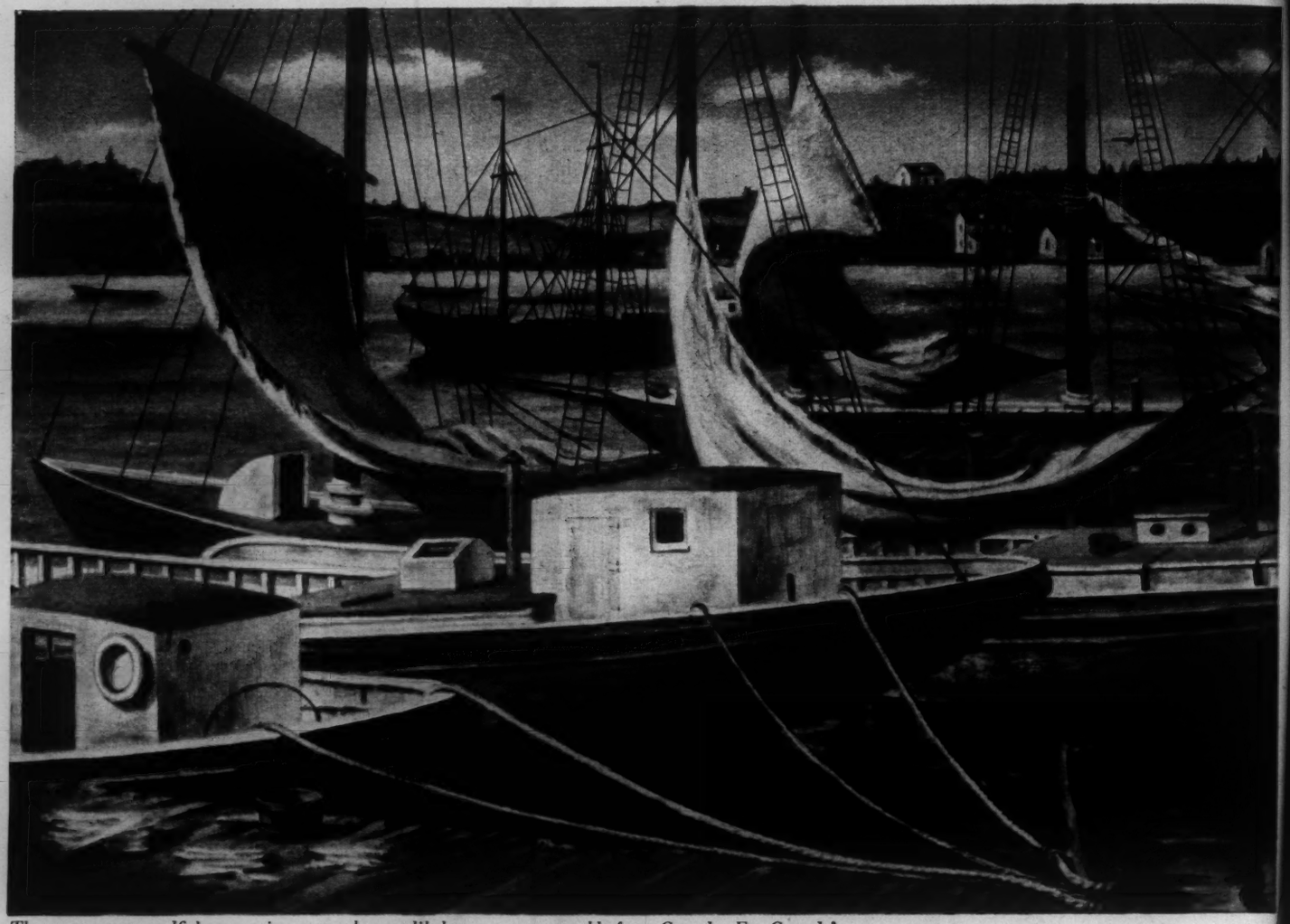
IN EVERY LIFE

Canadian Nickel

INCO

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

CANADA PRODUCES SOME OF THE WORLD'S FINEST CODFISH

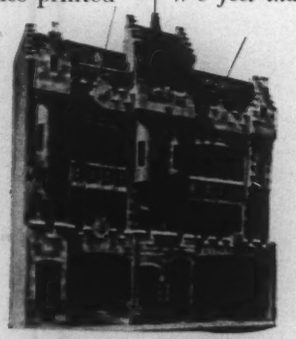


The meaty, tasty codfish you enjoy so much most likely came to your table from Canada. For Canada's rugged fishing fleets supply numerous varieties of appetizing deep sea fish to the peoples of many lands.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This advertisement is an adaptation of one of a series created by The House of Seagram to tell the peoples of other lands about Canada and her various products. For the past two years this campaign has been appearing in newspapers and magazines printed in many languages and circulated throughout the world.

Our prosperity is based on our ability to sell our products to other countries. Every Canadian has a personal stake in foreign trade, for one out of every three dollars of Canada's national income results from our trade abroad. The more that the peoples of other countries know of the quality, variety and prestige of our products, the more likely they are to buy from us.



❖ ❖ ❖

We feel that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary line of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—this view embraces the entire Dominion. That is why The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being published throughout the world.

The House of Seagram

S1

MARCH

OTTA
NICEL
SEASO

See Page

10